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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1871. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

State Aid for the Millin Sufferers—The Senate Passes the Bill Making Westmoreland a Separate Judicial District—Democratic Indorsement of Governor Geary's Message—General Kane Recommends the Discontinuance of the State Board of Public Charities—The Allegheny Delegation Rise to Explain in Regard to Mr. White's Salary Bill—No Negative Vote Taken.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, January 19, 1871.
SENATE.

State Aid for the Mills Sufferers.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to the sufferers by the late fire in Mifflintown, with an amendment, reducing the amount to $20,000.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buckalew—Providing for a revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides for a convention on the basis of county representation, general and local delegates to be chosen on the principle of minority representation.

By Mr. Instan—Repealing the act of 1870, allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter.

Several bills were made private calendar days.

Five hundred copies of the majority report in the Dechert case were ordered to be printed.

Westmoreland a Separate Judicial District.

Mr. Purman called up the Senate bill making Westmoreland a separate Judicial District.

Mr. White opposed it, and moved an amendment for the election of two additional law judges in Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland.

Messrs. Davis, Buckalew and Purman opposed the amendment, which was lost. The Senate refused to postpone, and the bill was passed to a second reading.

Trouble in the Board of Public Charities.

A report from General Kane, President of the Board of Public Charities, was read, bitterly opposing the design of the Board, and recommending the immediate discontinuance as an unnecessary expense.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democratic Indorsement of Governor Geary.

Mr. Skinner, Democrat, offered the following:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve the recommendations of the Governor, as made in his message, that general laws be passed by the United States to all persons implicated in the recent rebellion, and that in making this humane suggestion his Excellency has expressed the sentiment and wishes of three-fourths of the citizens of the loyal States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this body that, in the present condition of the country, elections in the North, with the pretense of protecting the polls without previous requisition being made by the State authorities, the General Government has committed a grave error, looking in the direction of despotic power and the destruction of the rights as well as the right of the chief magistrate of the State, and we favor the passage of the law, as the Governor, to point out the error and warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of such acts of usurpation; and that the Governor's prompt and patriotic action in our behalf be merits and will receive the cordial approbation of all lovers of constitutional freedom.

Mr. Strang moved their reference to a committee. A general political discussion followed. The Republicans referred the resolutions.

They Didn't Vote Against White's Salary Bill.

The Allegheny delegation desire the statement published that no negative vote was taken on Mr. White's motion to refer his motion to pay his salary bill to a select committee consisting of the Allegheny members, and that consequently they cannot be accused of voting against the measure, though none but White voted in its favor.

General Kane's Statement.

The Board of Public Charities will, through Dr. Worthington, present a statement to General Kane's report to-day.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Another Fire—Loss $15,000. Insurance $9,000—A Man Falls Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, PA., January 19, 1871.

A fire broke out in Mitchell & Miller's furniture manufactory of this city to-day at twelve o'clock, burning that building, a shoe shop and the office of Dr. Barker. The fire communicated to the three-story brick warerooms across the alley, injuring that building considerably. The total loss fifteen thousand dollars, covered by nine thousand dollars of insurance. While the fire was raging one of our citizens, named James Dickson, fell dead on the side walk. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

MASSILLON, O.

Three Barns Destroyed by Fire—Five Horses and a Cow Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., January 19, 1871.

A fire broke out here last night, destroying three barns belonging to A. Russell and the Farmer's Hotel. In the hotel barn were five horses and a cow, which were burned. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained. The hotel barn was insured for $2,000. Mr Russell's was fully insured.

LIMA, O.

Brentlinger Not to be Executed Until the 7th of April—He is not Pleased with his Extended Lease of Life.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., January 19, 1871.

According to a law just passed by the Legislature, requiring that one hundred days shall intervene between the date of sentence and the day appointed for the execution of the sentence in all capital cases, the execution of Andrew Brentlinger has been postponed until the 7th of April. When this was made known to him, he was greatly exercised, and expressed regret at the extension of time.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Singular Robbery—A Man Relieved of $2,000 While Returning from East Liberty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CANONSBURG, PA., January 19.—While Mr. A. G. McPherson, of this place, was returning from East Liberty this evening, he was robbed of $2,000. He has no recollection of being near any suspicious persons.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Proposed Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—At the session of the National Convention to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution of the United States, Professor Jayne, of the University of Pennsylvania, offered the following, covering the whole ground, as a preface to the preamble to the Constitution of the United States:

"We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the ultimate source of all authority and power in civil government and moral law, [for christian purposes,] and recognizing it in order to secure a more perfect union, &c.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—A concurrent resolution, expressing regret that the Senate of Virginia refused to purchase the portrait of General Thomas after having ordered one of General Lee, thus discriminating in favor of the country's enemies and against its defenders, was tabled in the House to-day by a vote of 73 to 47. A concurrent resolution was introduced in the Senate looking to the amendment of the Federal Constitution, declaring that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended by any power at any time, or under any circumstances.

General Blair will leave for Washington Sunday night.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 19.—The General Assembly to-day adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to create a third Judicial District in Ohio, the session to be held in Columbus. The contested election case in the House, from Scioto County, was decided this morning in favor of Representative Lewis Hanan, the sitting member. The House adopted a resolution protesting against the removal of the United States Arsenal from Columbus.

POLITICAL.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—The Minnesota Legislature to-day elected Hon. Wm. Windom to the United States Senate for the long term, and Hon. O. P. Stearns for the short term, both Republicans.

CHICAGO, January 19.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Lincoln, Nebraska, dated yesterday, says that the organization of the assembly and the choice of the two houses of the Legislature at noon, a ballot was immediately taken for United States Senator. The ballot resulted as follows: F. W. Hitchcock, 32; Thayer, 17; Saunders, 9; scattering, 2. A second ballot was taken amid great excitement. Several members who supported Saunders changed to Hitchcock, and two of Hitchcock's friends did the same, which gave Hitchcock 30 votes, and he was declared elected United States Senator for six years from the Fourth of March. The result is claimed as a Democratic victory, the Democratic members having united on Hitchcock's side in caucus last night previous as the anti-administration candidate. The entire Democratic vote and the votes of the Republicans elected on the independent and bolting ticket were given to Hitchcock. The result created a great surprise, as the Republicans had sufficient strength, if united, to elect their man, but they were so badly split that no caucus candidate could be agreed upon.

FIRES.

Dayton, O.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—The Harshman building, on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, Dayton Ohio, was partially burned last night. The loss is about thirty thousand dollars, mostly covered. Insurance in the following companies: Insurance Agency, Boman & Corman, bankers; Western Union Telegraph Company, Thos. Odell's book bindery; Belleville & Thompson, law office; Woolaston & Co., cigar store; Cook & Crampton, collectors; Daniel Harshman, law office; Walters & Son, real estate agents; Zoebolm's photograph gallery, and George Stoffel's boot and shoe store.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—The buildings and machinery at the water works were almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. Four men were in the tunnel when the fire broke out, but were rescued. Loss three or four thousand dollars.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, January 19.—A building within the walls of the House of Refuge was burned this morning with its contents, and the House of Refuge slightly damaged.

Hampton, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., January 19.—The dwelling and carriage factory of Rev. Dr. Dockery, of Hampton, N. H., were burned last night. Loss $6,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1871.
SENATE.

Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. HARLAN, from the citizens of Iowa, praying for legislation that an Umpire be present when

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the bill to abolish the offices of admiral and vice admiral of the navy, and asked present consideration. The amendment is, that the offices shall continue only until a vacancy occurs.

Mr. CRAGIN remarked that this was the exact provision of the relation to general and lieutenant general of the army. The bill was considered and passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HAMLIN, to secure cheap transportation for breadstuffs and provisions from the West to the sea board, at uniform rates throughout the year. It provides that the United States Government shall aid in the construction of the Portland and Rutland, Oswego and Chicago Railroads by a loan of six per cent. thirty year bonds to the amount of $50,000 per mile for its whole extent from Portland to Chicago; the road to be a double track and furnished with steel rails and iron bridges; the Postmaster General to establish rates for transportation of freights and passengers.

By Mr. COLE—To abolish tonnage duties on American vessels in the foreign trade.

By Mr. PRATT—A joint resolution granting to the Chicago, Illinois and Southwestern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river, and declaring the same a post road.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from J. L. M. Curry, ex-Congressman from Alabama, to be restored to his position and rights. Mr. Sherman favored granting the request, and referred to the excellent character of the petitioner, who had been a fellow member in the House with himself and Vice President Colfax. The petition was referred.

A lengthy discussion ensued on Mr. RAMSEY'S resolution to make the bill subsidizing steamship lines to the Gulf of Mexico from San Francisco via Honolulu to Australia and on the Atlantic the special order for Friday of next week.

At the suggestion of Mr. McDONALD, the Mediterranean and Oriental steamship bill was added.

Mr. DAVIS denounced the resolution as an attempt of the lobby to coerce the passage of the bills referred to by a combination, and as a movement to embarrass the financial members of the proposed lines.

The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, to include all similar bills which in the meantime might be reported, and was then adopted.

After executive business, being Mr. MORTON'S motion for a special committee to investigate the condition of the South, came up, and Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate, saying that he caused by Mr. Harmon to the counsel who defended him before the Committee on Elections, a copy of which tried him. The bill passed.

A communication was received from the Chief of Ordinance, suggesting the necessity of restricting the donation of bronze cannon, as by the rapid reduction of the price of bronze, it is now a question whether the donation already authorized could be altered.

The motion of Mr. MORTON for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the alleged outrages and murders in the South, was then disposed of without debate.

Mr. CAMERON'S resolution to refer the bill of the Judiciary Committee was rejected, only eight Senators voting in the affirmative.

Mr. MORTON'S motion was then agreed to without division.

At 1:35 the Senate went into executive session.

After coming out of executive session the Senate, at half-past five, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES submitted a resolution in the construction of twenty or more first-class iron steamships, together with ship-yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Referred.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to allow imported railroad iron to be transported in bond from the port of entry to the place where it is to be used. Referred.

Mr. PECK introduced a resolution approprietting money for improving the Mattmee river above Toledo. Referred.

Mr. VAN HORN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes and organize a system of government in Indian territory. It seats and establishes a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma, bounded on the north by the southern boundaries of Kansas, west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico and Texas, south by the northern boundaries of Texas, and east by the western boundaries of Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. VAN HORN proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He there were but two policies to be pursued towards the Indians by the United States Government—the policy of civilization and the policy of extinction. He had come to the conclusion of the Cherokee Nation as proof that the Indians could be civilized.

Mr. ARMSTRONG made an argument in support of the bill. He said that the proposed territory embraced 74,076 square miles, with a population of 68,820 Indians.

Mr. SARGENT suggested that the form of government agreed on by the Indians that the Territory at the recent convention was entirely inconsistent with the principles of the bill, and thought consideration of the subject should be postponed until the proceedings of the Indian Convention be laid before Congress.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday.

The bill reported from the Committee of the Whole on the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to Superior Lake was passed, or to Bayfield. This was the Senate bill reported back from the Committee of the Whole with several amendments. The question was, would the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDALL asked leave to present a remonstrance against the passage of the Senate tax bill, and have it read, as it would throw light upon the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, said he had a telegram from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Wisconsin, stating that a memorial had passed unanimously within the last few days, asking Congress to renew the grant.

Mr. RANDALL—The remonstrance that I have comes from the Legislature of this district.

Mr. WASHBURN—I undertake to say that the gentleman has no remonstrance signed by any citizens of my district.

Mr. RANDALL—I say that I have. Come over here and look at it.

Mr. WASHBURN—Walking across to the Democratic side of the House—Such a remonstrance against this bill.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes sir, and I ask that it is read.

Mr. McGREW objected to discussion, which the SPEAKER ruled out of order.

Mr. RANDALL handed the remonstrance with a long list of signatures to Mr. Washburn, who returned to his seat to examine it, and meanwhile the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays on the question of reconsideration of the vote by which the bill on the table. It was decided in the negative.

A long discussion ensued on the subject of excepting pine timber lands from lands that are open to settlement.

Mr. RANDALL presented a memorial from the Northwestern portion of Wisconsin, protesting in the strongest of terms against the passage of the grant. He expressed surprise at finding his three colleagues from Philadelphia, constituting the delegation from the Fourth District (Kelley) voting for this bill, after the pledge which he had given during the last canvass for the Forty-first Congress against it and grants.

Mr. MYERS—I opposed of Mr. Randall whether he referred to him.

Mr. RANDALL said he had alluded to the gentleman from the Fourth District (Kelley), but he would also refer to the other gentleman (Myers, who had been elected on the same platform, and who had assisted the labor reform organization on that point. I did not believe that settlers should be robbed for the benefit of any section, even my own.

Mr. MYERS—If my colleague thinks he is helping his case by making personal assaults on members, it only shows that he is in a bad case. My colleague ought to be ashamed, when he thought of the immense interests involved in this bill, to attack the party for the Pacific Railroads, to boast of his having united in united against land grants. The letter which my colleague has read is a forgery. The Labor Reformers' Association was clear and unequivocal. His colleague (Randall) knew that he was not a party to this fraud, now how to read. (Laughter.) Did his colleague mean to charge the Labor Reformers with this fraud?

Mr. RANDALL replied that he had not said so, but that his colleague should take either horn of the dilemma he pleased. If he (Myers) was a fool he did not mean to vote for any land grants, or else it is not my colleague.

Mr. MYERS—I deny what my colleague said. He write plain English, and if the gentleman can't read, it is not my fault. I repeat that I will vote against it.

Mr. O'NEILL stated that he would stand by his colleague (Myers) and the body of speculative men or railroads shall get my vote for a single acre of land. And I will vote for this bill because I think it right and proper.

Mr. MYERS—My colleague (Randall) came into the Forty-first Congress with a resolution in his pocket that I had voted time and again for these land grants, and now I am charged with the same. In spite of my colleague's speech, and in spite of the record which he does not like.

Mr. RANDALL—I did not mean the gentleman's district, and produced the Congressional Record as to his votes on land grants, and said he was not present during the vote on the bill, but if present he would have voted against it. (General laughter.) He would stand by his colors—he is not like a puppet in their hands. The Prussians at present have degenerated into an organized body of robbers. In the future, they don't know the time of day, it will not be for the want of clocks; on entering a town these are the first things they capture, as you know, the poorest in France have a *pendule*, they are well stocked by this time. America should protest against this bill, as there will be no demand in Germany for Yankee time-pieces; and I never saw any other kind there he was there."

After referring to family affairs, a postscript is added, stating that the bombardment had commenced yesterday. *Viande a cheval* is delicious."

NEW YORK.

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A prominent Democratic politician of New Jersey, died this morning at his residence in Hudson City.

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The report of the death of General Wright, of New Jersey, was premature. The General is still living, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

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Has not been resumed yet, nor is it known whether it will be until the meeting of the next General Conference. All discussion and debate as to whether it would be best for the Church at the North to hold ecclesiastical relations with the Church at the South, or cross daily executive sessions have not decided the question yet.

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Nothing has yet been heard of Calvin R. Cross, the fashionable bank clerk, who recently married Laura N. Lockey, a young girl of wealth and position, deserted his wife and family. His new bride is dangerously ill, and his other wife is wholly destitute and half crazy, on account of the startling exposure of Cross's perfidy. His friends feel very uneasy, fearing he may have committed suicide, as they have tried everywhere to obtain tidings of him. Cross's salary was $2,000, and he lived at the rate of $10,000. His conduct is very mysterious, and creates a sensation in the social circles in which he moved. It is rumored that the bride's father is searching for Cross with a revolver.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

The steamship Cuba will arrive at her wharf about ten o'clock to-night.

THE WAR.

CHANZY STILL RETREATING

Another Victory for Von Werder.

The Investment of Longwy Completed.

King William Counsels Prince Henry.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

ENGLAND.

Bourbaki Believed to Have Raised the Siege of Belfort—Bombardment of Paris Ceased.

Special to the New World.]

LONDON, January 17.—It is believed Gen. Bourbaki has gained a victory and raised the siege of Belfort. The bombardment of Paris ceased to-day.

Chanzy Still Retreating—Von Werder Again Repulses the French on Tuesday—Investment of Longwy Completed—German Losses in Recent Engagements.

LONDON, January 17, 10 P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles says the French under Chanzy are retreating from Laval. The Germans are in full pursuit, and have already passed the town of Vosges, fourteen miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners were taken.

Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the 16th.

Von Werder maintained his position to the southward of Belfort on Monday last against renewed attacks from the French army of the east. The German loss was comparatively small. A dispatch dated Frankfort, January 17, reports a renewal of the fighting along the whole line.

Letters to Prince Henry.

The King of Prussia in a letter to Prince Henry, of Luxemburg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia has never intended to attack the independence of Luxembourg.

LONDON, January 18, 3 P. M.—The investment of Longwy is complete.

The Germans, on the 10th instant, dispersed one thousand of the Gunards holding Beaune la Rolande. The German loss in the battles with Chanzy, as officially stated, were 177 officers and 3,993 men killed and wounded, and 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

Bismarck Ill but Recovering—The Bombardment of Paris Steadily Going On. He Whips the French—French Vessel Captured.

LONDON, January 18.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Versailles 11th, says Bismarck has been ill, but is recovering. The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing on public buildings. A flag of truce was sent into the city with news letters.

A Germany dispatch, dated Brieulles, 17th, reports that Gen. Keller occupied the towns Frazier and Dombasle, taking the latter by surprise, with three hundred men. The French made three attacks to-day sharp attacks on Chagny, Betrecourt and Frazier. Keller repulsed them without losing ground. The continuous through three days, during which the German loss was 1,200.

A French brig, with a cargo of provisions, was captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate Augusta.

FRANCE.

Mecklenburg Captures Alencon.

Special to the World.]

LE MANS, January 19.—Advices have been received here of the capture of Alencon yesterday by the Thirteenth Corps, under command of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Germans Repulsed at St. Romain.

HAVRE, January 18.—A small French force was attacked yesterday near St. Romain by the Prussians, and the village shelled. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. The Uhlans entered Bolbec and levied a contribution of 100,000 francs. The money not being forth coming, the invaders seized the mayor and other prominent citizens, and carried off as hostages for the payment. A force of 5,000 men who left Cherbourg to reinforce the army of the Loire failed to join it, the railway to Alencon having been cut by the enemy.

ITALY.

Will Italy Act in the Interest of Peace?

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 17.—Count Arrivabene to-day laid on the President's desk in the Chamber an interrogation addressed to the foreign Minister, asking if the Italian Government would not, in the future, the new phase of the war, and whether it intends interfering in conjunction with the neutral powers to put an end to the war. The Chamber adjourned to-day.

AUSTRIA.

Austria's Relations with Prussia and Italy.

PESTH, January 19.—During a debate on the Budget, to-day, Baron Von Beust defended the policy of friendliness towards Prussia, and spoke with gratification of the imperial government with Italy. He mentioned the deepest sympathy, which he called Austria's worst enemy.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia to Austria.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Journal* of St. Petersburg comments on the reply of Von Beust to Gortschakoff, and says the object of Austria is now manifested to secure the friendship of Russia or the Western Powers.

Informal Session of the Conference.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 17.—The Conference on the Eastern question held an informal session to-day, and adjourned until the 24th inst.

The Conference—Russia Adheres to Her Position.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 7.—The Conference met to-day. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville was chairman. It is believed the Conference will take place on the 24th inst. A communication relative to the French representative was read. No action was taken in the matter. Although the proceedings of the Conference are secret, it is confidentially stated that Russia formally declares in advance that the action of the Conference must be without prejudice to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea, which has already been accomplished by the fact of the Treaty. Gortschakoff in regard to rumors of peace propositions being made at the Conference, declares that he has received no orders from the Prussian Government to oppose any introduction of the subject, and to withdraw from the Conference, unless the overtures proceed directly from France.

INSIDE PARIS.

A Letter from an American Lady in the Beleaguered French Capital—Plenty of Provisions for Two Months—All the Trees to be Sacrificed for Fuel—Heroism of the Parisians—All Determined to Hold out to the Last Extremity.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a lady formerly a resident of Philadelphia, to her sister in London, and forwarded thence to a brother in Pittsburgh. The letter bears date December 29, and was forwarded by balk on post, reaching London on the 31 inst. No envelope was used, and it is written on the thinnest of paper, in order to save weight. It bore the appearance of having been in the mud, as the writer has been a resident of Paris during the greater part of the past eight years:

"The only deprivation I suffer is the want of news from family and friends. The cold is very severe at present nor, but my philosophy is at times sorely taxed. Everything is quite dear. Wood is $40 per cord, and black, to economize petrole and oil. The streets are lit by lamps, and no one complains. Really, the difficulties of living are not felt as much as one might imagine them did they know how gaily they bear their troubles. Some of the ladies in my house have been one of those canting hypocrites, the Prussians, enters. Oh, how they have deceived the world! There is no end to their cruelties, and yet they are losing every evening. In my mind, the world is going back to the days of barbarism.

"Mr. Alker has had intelligence of his brother, Gustave, who was killed at Argenteuil, and he is taken prisoner on the 3d of October, and is in a military prison on the border of Bohemia. At first they had permission to write, but not do so. Now, I hear he is dead by this time, as the prisoners are badly fed and clothed.

"The cold here has been intense for the past five or six days—colder than I have ever felt it in America. They call it severe here, but the Government has determined to cut every tree in and about Paris if it does not stop. I mean Paris have hostages for two months yet, and will fire out both Moltke and Bismarck. I don't speak of King William—he is nothing but a puppet in their hands. The Prussians at present have degenerated into an organized body of robbers. In the future, they don't know the time of day, it will not be for the want of clocks; on entering a town these are the first things they capture, as you know, the poorest in France have a *pendule*, they are well stocked by this time. America should protest against this bill, as there will be no demand in Germany for Yankee time-pieces; and I never saw any other kind there he was there."

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Feeling in the House Against Land Subsidies.

A Democratic Anti-San Domingo Demonstration—A Bill to Secure Cheap and Uniform Rates of Transportation for Breadstuffs from the West to Tidewater—Senator Morton's Resolution for a Special Committee to Investigate Southern Affairs Passed—Gen. Pleasanton's Argument in Favor of the Repeal of the Income Tax—Sharp Debate in Executive Session on the Question of Appointments—Interference of the Executive in Local Quarrels Sharply Criticized—Benjamin Eggleston Spoken of in Connection with the Governorship of San Domingo, &c., &c.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1871.

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FRANCE.

Mecklenburg Captures Alencon.

Special to the World.]

LE MANS, January 19.—Advices have been received here of the capture of Alencon yesterday by the Thirteenth Corps, under command of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Germans Repulsed at St. Romain.

HAVRE, January 18.—A small French force was attacked yesterday near St. Romain by the Prussians, and the village shelled. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. The Uhlans entered Bolbec and levied a contribution of 100,000 francs. The money not being forth coming, the invaders seized the mayor and other prominent citizens, and carried off as hostages for the payment. A force of 5,000 men who left Cherbourg to reinforce the army of the Loire failed to join it, the railway to Alencon having been cut by the enemy.

ITALY.

Will Italy Act in the Interest of Peace?

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 17.—Count Arrivabene to-day laid on the President's desk in the Chamber an interrogation addressed to the foreign Minister, asking if the Italian Government would not, in the future, the new phase of the war, and whether it intends interfering in conjunction with the neutral powers to put an end to the war. The Chamber adjourned to-day.

AUSTRIA.

Austria's Relations with Prussia and Italy.

PESTH, January 19.—During a debate on the Budget, to-day, Baron Von Beust defended the policy of friendliness towards Prussia, and spoke with gratification of the imperial government with Italy. He mentioned the deepest sympathy, which he called Austria's worst enemy.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia to Austria.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Journal* of St. Petersburg comments on the reply of Von Beust to Gortschakoff, and says the object of Austria is now manifested to secure the friendship of Russia or the Western Powers.

Informal Session of the Conference.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 17.—The Conference on the Eastern question held an informal session to-day, and adjourned until the 24th inst.

The Conference—Russia Adheres to Her Position.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 7.—The Conference met to-day. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville was chairman. It is believed the Conference will take place on the 24th inst. A communication relative to the French representative was read. No action was taken in the matter. Although the proceedings of the Conference are secret, it is confidentially stated that Russia formally declares in advance that the action of the Conference must be without prejudice to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea, which has already been accomplished by the fact of the Treaty. Gortschakoff in regard to rumors of peace propositions being made at the Conference, declares that he has received no orders from the Prussian Government to oppose any introduction of the subject, and to withdraw from the Conference, unless the overtures proceed directly from France.

INSIDE PARIS.

A Letter from an American Lady in the Beleaguered French Capital—Plenty of Provisions for Two Months—All the Trees to be Sacrificed for Fuel—Heroism of the Parisians—All Determined to Hold out to the Last Extremity.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a lady formerly a resident of Philadelphia, to her sister in London, and forwarded thence to a brother in Pittsburgh. The letter bears date December 29, and was forwarded by balk on post, reaching London on the 31 inst. No envelope was used, and it is written on the thinnest of paper, in order to save weight. It bore the appearance of having been in the mud, as the writer has been a resident of Paris during the greater part of the past eight years:

"The only deprivation I suffer is the want of news from family and friends. The cold is very severe at present nor, but my philosophy is at times sorely taxed. Everything is quite dear. Wood is $40 per cord, and black, to economize petrole and oil. The streets are lit by lamps, and no one complains. Really, the difficulties of living are not felt as much as one might imagine them did they know how gaily they bear their troubles. Some of the ladies in my house have been one of those canting hypocrites, the Prussians, enters. Oh, how they have deceived the world! There is no end to their cruelties, and yet they are losing every evening. In my mind, the world is going back to the days of barbarism.

"Mr. Alker has had intelligence of his brother, Gustave, who was killed at Argenteuil, and he is taken prisoner on the 3d of October, and is in a military prison on the border of Bohemia. At first they had permission to write, but not do so. Now, I hear he is dead by this time, as the prisoners are badly fed and clothed.

"The cold here has been intense for the past five or six days—colder than I have ever felt it in America. They call it severe here, but the Government has determined to cut every tree in and about Paris if it does not stop. I mean Paris have hostages for two months yet, and will fire out both Moltke and Bismarck. I don't speak of King William—he is nothing but a puppet in their hands. The Prussians at present have degenerated into an organized body of robbers. In the future, they don't know the time of day, it will not be for the want of clocks; on entering a town these are the first things they capture, as you know, the poorest in France have a *pendule*, they are well stocked by this time. America should protest against this bill, as there will be no demand in Germany for Yankee time-pieces; and I never saw any other kind there he was there."

After referring to family affairs, a postscript is added, stating that the bombardment had commenced yesterday. *Viande a cheval* is delicious."

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

It is rumored that Gen. NEGLEY has proposed and intends to report a bill forbidding the casting of guns hereafter at the Fort Pitt Foundry. The motive is not apparent, unless, as in the case of the Arsenal, the destruction of the works will drive from employment some poor fellow who has incurred the enmity of the brave General.

We print this morning a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. GARFIELD, in the House of Representatives, having for its object the establishment of lighthouses and buoys on the Ohio river, from this city to its mouth, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, from St. Paul and Sioux City to their respective mouths. This is a measure which should be warmly advocated by those members of Congress representing the States bordering upon the three great rivers named. The risks of navigation will be materially lessened by a regular system of day and night signals, and life and property will be made more secure upon these great highways of travel.

GENERAL PLEASANTON, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in urging the total abolition of the Income Tax, has shown that the good opinion entertained by General GRANT of him was well fully deserved. In addition to the inquisitorial character of the Tax, the new Commissioner finds a new reason for its abolition in the fact that it is almost useless as a source of income, on account of the expense of collection. When a tax ceases to be worth collecting, the last reason for continuing it would seem to have vanished; nevertheless, this tax is likely to be continued for a year longer. It is a queer commentary on the idea of which we so much boast, that the people rule in this country, that although they are next to unanimous for the abolition of the Income Tax, Congress perpetuates it.

We are indebted to Senator SCOTT for a copy of General NEGLEY's bill for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. We find that our correspondent, in his special dispatch printed Monday morning last, gave the bill entire. We are assured from Washington that the course of General NEGLEY has created no little astonishment. Other Representatives, instead of introducing bills to drive from their districts establishments of this character, not only desire to retain them, but, in obedience to the wishes of their constituents, are laboring to procure their enlargement. It is not strange that when Pittsburgh's Representative (?) proposes to break up the Arsenal he should find plenty to help him; and our information is that the folly has progressed so far that it may be beyond control, and the passage of the bill not impossible.

JUDGE MCCUNN, of the Superior Court of New York, has just made a decision of some importance to insurers. One STURM, claiming to be an agent of the Mexican Government and a speculator, bought a schooner of 160 or 170 tons burden, for $4,000, in 1867, and loaded her with boxes of what he claimed to be arms, ammunition, &c., and which he got insurance upon at a valuation of $213,000. The vessel was so unseaworthy that in fair weather she sunk of her own weakness. But the main point of interest is that she never contained goods of anything like the value pretended. Thus, one lot was invoiced at $113,000, reckoned in Mexican bonds at sixty cents, when such bonds were selling at ten or fifteen cents, and another lot insured upon $35,000 valuation, was bought of an irresponsible itinerant broker, who probably never had so much to sell and who cannot be found; it was paid for in cash and no record of the transaction was made, although STURM put all his other transactions on his books. Still he sought to recover his insurance from the Atlantic Insurance Company, but he lost his suit. Judge MCCUNN, in his decision, makes this new point:

"The books, I am aware, do not reckon an overvaluation among the misrepresentations which *may facts* avoid a policy. Nor should a casual or unimportant or honest overvaluation avail to deprive the party of all redress. But when the overvaluation, as in the case on trial, is of one intentional but be out of all proportion beyond the truth, the actual and the market value, I hold that as well the law as public policy requires that such overvaluation should be deemed a conclusive presumption of fraud which vitiates and annuls the contract. To hold that notwithstanding such deliberate and flagrant overvaluation, the insured may yet recover according to the true value, would be to enable to realize an inordinate indemnity if not detected in his fraud, or if detected then to obtain compensation in confession to an honest overvaluation, and to place himself repudiated in the beginning. The plaintiff himself having avowed that he knowingly caused the goods in controversy to be insured at a figure enormously beyond their cost price, and enormously beyond their market value, has no claim for relief which a court of justice can recognize and enforce."

In newspaper discussions of the war it is frequently stated, or else assumed as something generally known, that a few months ago contempt for the military character of the Germans was almost universal, or at least very common among the French. Among the uninformed this may have been the case, and from the lighter French literature it would probably be easy to produce abundant evidence of the prevalence of the feeling. It is, however, true that in so far as such disdain of the military qualities of the Germans prevailed, it existed in spite of the teaching of many of the most celebrated writers of the country. Generally, enlightened Frenchmen have fully and freely recognized the great soldierly qualities of their neighbors, and regarding them as much to be feared if united, have looked to their internal divisions as the safety of France. Thus in the much read "Age of Louis XIV.," it is said that, in a prolonged war between the countries, the advantage would certainly be with the Germans for reasons verified in the last few months. *Notes and Queries* as quoted in the *Living Age*, has lately cited MIRABEAU's comparison between his countrymen and the Germans as soldiers, in which admitting the excellent qualities of the former, he "cannot dissemble the fact that they are less military than the latter." "Better duellists undoubtedly," he says, "they are incontestably inferior soldiers; more active, more impetuous, more capable of the impossible; but less susceptible of calmness, of submission, of order, of discipline (and *that* is almost everything in war:") The passage occurs, we are told, in MIRABEAU's work on the Prussian monarchy. While referring to the subject we may mention an interesting passage in the 136th letter of the *Lettres Persanes* of MONTESQUIEU. It may be regarded as almost a prophecy, or as an opinion expressed more than a hundred and fifty years ago and never verified until now. The Persian Rica is describing a monastic library which he had been taken to see. The librarian says:

"You see here the historians of Germany, which is only a shadow of the first empire, but which is, I believe, the only power on earth which division has not enfeebled: the only one, I also believe, which grows stronger in proportion to its losses, and which, slow to take advantage of successes, becomes invincible by its defeats."

As eminent living Frenchman has tried, in his own opinion successfully, to prove that the gambler's maxim, "he who loses wins," is true of nations. Thus he argues that Austria, enfeebled by her triumph over Hungary and Italy, in 1849, has been growing stronger ever since her crushing overthrow by Prussia in 1866; that Russia, defeated by England, France and Sardinia in the Crimean war, has been ever since recovering her strength with large accessions, so as to feel able now to defy them all, and do what she pleases; that Piedmont, overwhelmed by Austria in 1848, was brought to the knowledge of the causes of her weakness, initiated reformers, inaugurated liberty, and "thanks to its prestige of liberty, annexed Italy," annexed Rome, and at once took her place among the great nations of Europe. The same truth, he thinks, is illustrated in the history of his own country. France prostrated, and heavily fined in money and territory by the allies in 1815, was at the time supposed to have been indefinitely set back and assigned an inferior position among the nations, a position which she was probably destined to occupy for many a day, if not permanently. The hopes of her enemies and the fears of her friends were equally disappointed. France entered upon a career of prosperity and splendor without precedent in her history. A Frenchman was not bound, at any rate could hardly be expected to take account of the contemporaneous corruption which attended and made hollow the riches and the show. According to the same authority, the present triumph of Prussia may be traced to its beginning in the national degradation and impoverishment which followed the defeat of Jena. The truth or half-truth thus presented is certainly well adapted to afford comfort to a nation which happens to be suffering under defeat. The mere fact that they so readily find the sources of national overthrow in causes accessible to rational inquiry and subject to the control of the will is evidence that their case is not hopeless. They are likely to follow up the search, to scrutinize the means of remedy, and should they fail to recover entirely the lost ground and restore the old balance, they are at least likely to effect important changes and reforms. Whether the French people are capable of honestly owning their ignorance and mistakes in the past, and in the sincere pursuit of wisdom and light, of studying the history of other nations for the benefit of their example, remains to be seen. If it shall appear that they have been rendered thus teachable by defeat and calamity, fifty years or less from now it will be said that the miseries and horrors of 1870–71 were blessings in disguise. To watch the gradual transmutation of seeming evil into real good, the process of national transformation under the teaching of the past will be interesting.

ON THEIR FAITH.

The independent Republican movement of last fall, which had for its object a thorough reform in the political management of the affairs of this county, was an earnest and spontaneous effort on the part of those who realized that the perpetuation of the party in power depended solely upon its integrity as an organization. They held their convention and nominated their ticket early in the campaign. They passed resolutions setting forth fairly and unmistakably what they intended to do, and what would be required of those who formed the legislative ticket when they should be elected. The great majority of Republicans heartily joined in the movement, and the politicians—or those who profit by using and abusing the party—plainly foresaw that defeat was inevitable unless something could be done to arrest the popular tide. This was the situation of affairs when the regular convention was held. Every art had been employed, and every influence exerted, for several weeks previous to the assembling of the delegates, to break the force of the movement, so that the convention might be manipulated to suit the wishes of the leaders, and ignore any attempt to reform. The public excitement, however, was well defined and overwhelming, and even the most bold and reckless of the managers were forced to admit that unless a proper platform was adopted, any ticket which they might nominate would be doomed to defeat. A platform was therefore adopted almost identical with that which the reform party had placed before the people. It was even vaunted as more thoroughly reform in its purposes and declarations than that of the former convention. The canvass was made, and *how* it was conducted our readers fully understand. Need we recount how the people were begged, besought, entreated, implored, supplicated to stand by the regular organization; to trust the leaders once more; to believe in the declarations of the platform, and to make an honest effort to reform the party abuses within the party? All this was not enough. The great mass of the Republicans had been deceived so often that they had lost all faith in mere platform declarations, and they determined to adhere to the new organization. Finding it impossible to stem the tide, the regular County Committee resolved to meet the demands of the voters, by exacting a positive pledge from each candidate for office, that he would indorse, abide by and sustain, in every particular, in *letter and spirit*, the resolutions of the regular convention. How this resolution was carried out, and how it was responded to on the part of those who were then before the people for their suffrages, will appear from the following, taken from the *Gazette* of October 5, 1870, one week before the election:

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, October 5, 1870.]

Our Candidates—How They Stand on Reform.

In response to our call, we the following communications, pledging the candidates to support in letter and spirit the resolutions of our Republican Convention. Every one of them is plain, and there is no evasion of the points. Those resolutions were all in the true spirit of reform, within the party, and without endangering its unity. When candidates themselves on such ground, any doubt of their intentions can only arise through personal vindictiveness that has not the slightest reform about it.

SHADY SIDE, September 15, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.:

SIR: I have examined the resolutions announcing the policy of the party, passed by the Union Republican Conventions of the 30th of August, and in response to your request of the County Executive Committee state my earnest approval. I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly, JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PITTSBURGH, September 13th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Chairman Allegheny County Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR: The resolution of a late meeting of your committee, asking Republican candidates to give, in writing, an expression of their views touching the platform adopted by the conventions of August 30th, is before me.

My answer is,—believing that the full tenor of those resolutions, demanding rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; indorsing and approving the policy of securing interest for the use of public moneys in bank; regulating corporations by general laws; opposing the payment of excessive salaries, and reducing fees to county officers to that their receipts may amount to no more than just and reasonable compensation; favoring the encouragement of industry; keeping inviolate the sinking fund for the purpose for which it was created; encouraging the importation of Coolie laborers; seeking the revision and amendment of our State Constitution; discouraging personal solicitation, &c., &c., are clearly stated by sound policy, necessary to the welfare of the community, wealth, and security to the property of the people, they meet my hearty approval and support.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

SEWICKLEY, September 12, 1870.

To Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a resolution of your committee requiring, on behalf of the Republicans of Allegheny county, a positive pledge from all the candidates nominated for offices by the Republican conventions that they do now indorse, and will abide by and sustain in every particular, in letter and spirit, the resolutions of said conventions, I hereby state that after a careful examination of said resolutions, I do indorse them, and will abide by fully, and I pledge myself, if elected, to carry out to the best of my ability the principles and requirements therein contained. The practical reforms suggested are such as have long since suggested themselves to my mind, and if incorporated as law into operation, will confer great benefits upon the people of the county and State.

Very respectfully yours, D. N. WHITE.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, September 19th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with a resolution of the Executive Committee, I herewith state, that the platform adopted by the recent Republican Convention receive my hearty approval, and should the same be re indorsed by the people through my election, I shall to the best of my individual ability endeavor faithfully to promote the principles enunciated both in "letter" and "spirit."

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. S. HUMPHREYS.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to the resolution of your Committee, I pledge myself to carry out, to the best of my ability, the resolutions and platform adopted by the Conventions of the 30th ult., in *letter* and *spirit*.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN H. KERR.

PITTSBURGH, September 19, 1870.

To the Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby indorse the resolutions adopted by the Convention on the 30th ult. carefully, and I herewith pledge myself to support and sustain the same to the best of my ability. Yours respectfully, JAMES TAYLOR.

To the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: I most heartily commend the resolution passed by you at your last meeting, requiring each candidate on our ticket to pledge himself individually to abide by and sustain the resolutions adopted by our Conventions, August 30, 1870. I heartily indorse these resolutions, and I hereby pledge myself, to you and to the people of Allegheny county at large, to abide by and sustain them to the best of my ability, in every particular.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN S. ROSS.

September 13, 1870.

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 16, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

SIR: In response to resolutions adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its first sitting, I have the honor herewith to convey my cordial adherence to the platform adopted by the Republican Conventions which assembled at the Court House on the 30th day of August last. I do this the more cheerfully from the fact that the principles enunciated there so fully accorded with my private opinions before engaged in this political canvass, and therefore pledge myself unequivocally to uphold and maintain those principles, should my fellow citizens shall see proper to elect me or otherwise,—believing that the only mode by which we should seek to maintain our glorious party in power is by the maintenance of strict integrity in all its ranks, and jealous care in the expenditure of public funds, that thereby the load of taxation that now burdens our people may be effectually reduced.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY WARNER.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of September 9th, I fully indorse, abide by, and sustain in every particular, the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by the late County Conventions. JOSEPH ROSS.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican County Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the resolution of the Committee, requesting the candidates to state whether they endorse and will endeavor to carry out in letter and spirit the resolutions adopted by the late Republican Conventions, I say that I heartily endorse those resolutions and will endeavor to give them practical effect and operation.

Respectfully,
J. G. WEST.

ALLEGHENY, September 21, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I accept as a fair and truthful statement of the declaration and policy of the Republican party the resolutions adopted by the recent County Conventions, and as the chief, so in the future, I will seek by every honorable means their practical application to the wants and weal of our common county.

Very truly, JOHN A. SCOTT.

Just here we may remark that, for ourselves, we never believed the above pledges were made in good faith, and we yet believe that the action of our representatives in the Legislature (with the exception of Mr. WHITE) will prove the truth of our convictions. The pledges were extorted, from the very necessities of the situation, and were not made from an honest and conscientious conviction of duty. They were made under political duress, and politicians of easy conscience do not regard them as binding. The hand was uplifted, the sacred obligation was taken and subscribed, but there was a mental reservation, ready to be taken advantage of whenever occasion might arise. Personally we might be indifferent as to the redemption of these pledges, since failure would simply fulfill our prophecy that they never would be redeemed, and give us the victory in another contest. The grand issue might be sooner reached did our members ignore their pledges altogether. The action of five of the delegation in the House, in voting against referring Mr. WHITE's fee bill to a special committee consisting of themselves, was an act which indicates a settled purpose to repudiate their promises. By this first act they virtually declare that they do not wish to consider the bill, which has for its object the reduction of the fees of county officers to "a just and reasonable compensation." While this course of conduct tends to confirm our own judgment, yet we nevertheless hold that every man who had ought to do with securing the above pledges, as well as those who made them, is solemnly bound to see them faithfully and speedily executed, both in letter and spirit. To repudiate them will involve moral perjury, as well as political ruin.

We shall await the further progress of events at Harrisburg before saying more, and shall conclude by adding another pertinent extract from the *Gazette*:

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Dec. 20, 1870.]

Reduction of Office Fees.

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon the platform of retrenchment and reform. That platform of the convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure votes, and then be forgotten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, were pledged to carry out its principles and would not be more than just and reasonable compensation; favoring the encouragement of industry; keeping inviolate the sinking fund for the purpose for which it was created; encouraging the importation of Coolie laborers; seeking the revision and amendment of our State Constitution; discouraging personal solicitation, &c., &c., are clearly stated by sound policy, necessary to the welfare of the community, wealth, and security to the property of the people, they meet my hearty approval and support.

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JOHN S. ROSS.

September 13, 1870.

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 16, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

SIR: In response to resolutions adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its first sitting, I have the honor herewith to convey my cordial adherence to the platform adopted by the Republican Conventions which assembled at the Court House on the 30th day of August last. I do this the more cheerfully from the fact that the principles enunciated there so fully accorded with my private opinions before engaged in this political canvass, and therefore pledge myself unequivocally to uphold and maintain those principles, should my fellow citizens shall see proper to elect me or otherwise,—believing that the only mode by which we should seek to maintain our glorious party in power is by the maintenance of strict integrity in all its ranks, and jealous care in the expenditure of public funds, that thereby the load of taxation that now burdens our people may be effectually reduced.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY WARNER.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of September 9th, I fully indorse, abide by, and sustain in every particular, the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by the late County Conventions. JOSEPH ROSS.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican County Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the resolution of the Committee, requesting the candidates to state whether they endorse and will endeavor to carry out in letter and spirit the resolutions adopted by the late Republican Conventions, I say that I heartily endorse those resolutions and will endeavor to give them practical effect and operation.

Respectfully,
J. G. WEST.

ALLEGHENY, September 21, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I accept as a fair and truthful statement of the declaration and policy of the Republican party the resolutions adopted by the recent County Conventions, and as the chief, so in the future, I will seek by every honorable means their practical application to the wants and weal of our common county.

Very truly, JOHN A. SCOTT.

Just here we may remark that, for ourselves, we never believed the above pledges were made in good faith, and we yet believe that the action of our representatives in the Legislature (with the exception of Mr. WHITE) will prove the truth of our convictions. The pledges were extorted, from the very necessities of the situation, and were not made from an honest and conscientious conviction of duty. They were made under political duress, and politicians of easy conscience do not regard them as binding. The hand was uplifted, the sacred obligation was taken and subscribed, but there was a mental reservation, ready to be taken advantage of whenever occasion might arise. Personally we might be indifferent as to the redemption of these pledges, since failure would simply fulfill our prophecy that they never would be redeemed, and give us the victory in another contest. The grand issue might be sooner reached did our members ignore their pledges altogether. The action of five of the delegation in the House, in voting against referring Mr. WHITE's fee bill to a special committee consisting of themselves, was an act which indicates a settled purpose to repudiate their promises. By this first act they virtually declare that they do not wish to consider the bill, which has for its object the reduction of the fees of county officers to "a just and reasonable compensation." While this course of conduct tends to confirm our own judgment, yet we nevertheless hold that every man who had ought to do with securing the above pledges, as well as those who made them, is solemnly bound to see them faithfully and speedily executed, both in letter and spirit. To repudiate them will involve moral perjury, as well as political ruin.

We shall await the further progress of events at Harrisburg before saying more, and shall conclude by adding another pertinent extract from the *Gazette*:

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Dec. 20, 1870.]

Reduction of Office Fees.

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon the platform of retrenchment and reform. That platform of the convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure votes, and then be forgotten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, were pledged to carry out its principles and would not be more than just and reasonable compensation; favoring the encouragement of industry; keeping inviolate the sinking fund for the purpose for which it was created; encouraging the importation of Coolie laborers; seeking the revision and amendment of our State Constitution; discouraging personal solicitation, &c., &c., are clearly stated by sound policy, necessary to the welfare of the community, wealth, and security to the property of the people, they meet my hearty approval and support.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

SEWICKLEY, September 12, 1870.

To Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a resolution of your committee requiring, on behalf of the Republicans of Allegheny county, a positive pledge from all the candidates nominated for offices by the Republican conventions that they do now indorse, and will abide by and sustain in every particular, in letter and spirit, the resolutions of said conventions, I hereby state that after a careful examination of said resolutions, I do indorse them, and will abide by fully, and I pledge myself, if elected, to carry out to the best of my ability the principles and requirements therein contained. The practical reforms suggested are such as have long since suggested themselves to my mind, and if incorporated as law into operation, will confer great benefits upon the people of the county and State.

Very respectfully yours, D. N. WHITE.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, September 19th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with a resolution of the Executive Committee, I herewith state, that the platform adopted by the recent Republican Conventions receive my hearty approval, and should the same be re indorsed by the people through my election, I shall to the best of my individual ability endeavor faithfully to promote the principles enunciated both in "letter" and "spirit."

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. S. HUMPHREYS.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to the resolution of your Committee, I pledge myself to carry out, to the best of my ability, the resolutions and platform adopted by the Conventions of the 30th ult., in *letter* and *spirit*.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN H. KERR.

PITTSBURGH, September 19, 1870.

To the Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby indorse the resolutions adopted by the Convention on the 30th ult. carefully, and I herewith pledge myself to support and sustain the same to the best of my ability. Yours respectfully, JAMES TAYLOR.

To the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: I most heartily commend the resolution passed by you at your last meeting, requiring each candidate on our ticket to pledge himself individually to abide by and sustain the resolutions adopted by our Conventions, August 30, 1870. I heartily indorse these resolutions, and I hereby pledge myself, to you and to the people of Allegheny county at large, to abide by and sustain them to the best of my ability, in every particular.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN S. ROSS.

September 13, 1870.

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 16, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

SIR: In response to resolutions adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its first sitting, I have the honor herewith to convey my cordial adherence to the platform adopted by the Republican Conventions which assembled at the Court House on the 30th day of August last. I do this the more cheerfully from the fact that the principles enunciated there so fully accorded with my private opinions before engaged in this political canvass, and therefore pledge myself unequivocally to uphold and maintain those principles, should my fellow citizens shall see proper to elect me or otherwise,—believing that the only mode by which we should seek to maintain our glorious party in power is by the maintenance of strict integrity in all its ranks, and jealous care in the expenditure of public funds, that thereby the load of taxation that now burdens our people may be effectually reduced.

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MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The February *Galaxy* is a very rich number. Three good novels continued by writers—McCarthy, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. De Forest—whose mere names draw all intelligent readers to their works, and besides several good papers combining instruction and entertainment. All persons interested in American history will naturally desire to know what Mr. Wood tells about his conferences with Mr. Lincoln concerning the formation of his Cabinet, and what, further, Judge Black has to say in relation to his controversy with Senator Wilson. It is greatly regretted, we think, that the late Mr. Stanton has become the subject of so violent a disputation. But he was a man of strong character, capable of provoking bitter enmities even as he might have established enthusiastic friendships if he had desired them. Whatever may be said in the way of censure regarding Judge Black's manner of conducting the controversy, it must be admitted that the statements which he assails viewed as mere historic matter, were very injurious to his character, and such as naturally to challenge a reply. He writes with wonderful energy. We may trust that the late War Secretary's reputation will only be brightened by the contest to which it has given rise. That this will be the result, is the confident belief of those who admired him while he was alive.

Scribner's Monthly fully comes up to, if it does not exceed the expectations raised by the January number. Prof. T. S. Maury's paper on "Weather Telegrams and Storm-Forecasts" is by itself worth a dozen years' subscription, and most of the other articles are good reading. In appearance the *Monthly* is the most elegant of the magazines. Sold by Pistock, where also Frank Leslie's and all the other magazines may be obtained.

JAMES POINDEXTER was inaugurated on Tuesday as Governor of Delaware for four years. His brief inaugural address was exclusively devoted to a discussion of the Fifteenth Amendment. He says it is the conviction of his "judgment that the extension of the right of suffrage to persons of African descent was unwise in policy, unsound in principle, and will be found to be in practice greatly detrimental to the public interest." Nevertheless he promises to observe all laws, until repealed or judicially decided unconstitutional, and to protect all persons in their rights. It is evident that he is behind the age, or he would not thus give a back-handed wipe at his Democratic brethren in Georgia and elsewhere who rejoice over offices won by securing the negro vote.

"It is a source of gratification to me that I owe my election exclusively to the votes of the white citizens of the State. The honor of the position will, in my judgment, have been diminished and its possession wholly undesired by me had that possession depended upon the suffrages of any other class of the community."

THE Rev. Washington Gladden, a popular young Congregational pastor at North Adams, Massachusetts, has accepted the position of the distinctively religious editor of the *Independent*. This is a department of the paper that needs to be particularly strong to keep up with the intensely worldly infusion from the publishing department. If Gladden in the one proves equal to Bowen, in the other he will prove himself no common man. It is presumed that pictures of washing machines on one side and of organ factories on the other will not be urged upon as a probability by the English Ministry, says that it behooves Canada to be in season in averting war with the United States, against whom it cannot be defended. It says, too, that "Canadians have a right to expect that England will not be called upon as a party to war until she has given them an opportunity of peacefully rectifying their relations with the adjacent Republic so that they may escape the horrors of invasion." Such a statement as this deserves, in its opinion, no other notice than silence.

PHILADELPHIA has 112,467 dwelling houses for her 674,022 people, there being only 5.99 people to one house. The highest number to one house in any ward is 8.43 in the Twenty-seventh ward. While the city's population has increased during the ten years 19.18 per cent, the number of dwellings has increased 28.47 per cent. The average number of persons to a dwelling in 1860 was 6.31. Some figures tell that Philadelphia is a city of homes, and give one reason for its substantial prosperity and the contrast between it and New York in respect to the prevalence of crime.

THE latest move of Tammany is a proposition to make New York city the capital of the State, the city to erect a building for the purpose, with room between Tenth street and the Harlem river. All money expended on the building now in course of erection is to be repaid to Albany and the State under this act. As Tweed has not yet ordered to join the Pacific squadron, and will be absent from the United States about three months, he cannot be anxious to relieve American commerce that they are willing to receive $25,000,000 for them, and to permit them to be given American registers. Kind friends, you are too generous.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared in a new dress during the holidays, and is not only the finest looking but the best newspaper published in the State of Pennsylvania. The DAILY COMMERCIAL has a large circulation in Butler than any other paper published. May it receive the support it deserves.

[From the American Citizen, Butler.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL made its appearance during the holidays in a handsome dress. The COMMERCIAL is one of the best newspapers in the country, and is edited with great ability. We are glad to notice this evidence of its prosperity on the part of its proprietors and wish them continued success.

OUR NAVIGATION INTERESTS.

Lighthouses and Buoys on our Western Rivers.

In the United States House of representatives on the 5th inst., Mr. Garfield introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board, created by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for lighthouses, &c.," approved March 3d, 1851, be and the same is extended so as to include the Mississippi river from St. Paul to the mouth of the Ohio river, the Ohio river to its mouth, and the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to its mouth; and the said Board is hereby required to arrange them into districts, to establish lighthouse districts, and to take the proper means to supply the same with all the buoys, beacons, day and night and other aids of navigation as may be necessary for the security of commerce.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

OBITUARY.

Hon. David Sears.

Who died in Boston on the 14th inst., aged 84, graduated at Harvard in 1807, was overseer of the college for many years, and President of the Massachusetts Humane Society. His last public service was Elector at Large for Massachusetts on the Republican ticket in 1868. Many of the public institutions of Boston during the last half century were due to his enterprise, prominent among which were the building of Indian wharf, of which he was an original corporator, and the Tremont House. He also built the house on Beacon street, erected by him nearly fifty years ago, and long the dwelling house in Boston, and was at that time and for many years the finest building of the kind in the city. His public contributions, it is believed, exceed those of the written record of his many deeds of private charity far exceed any contributions to acts of public utility, the written record of his many deeds of private charity far exceed any contributions to acts of public utility, of which there is no record. The Searston Charter House, which eventually will be of benefit to the poor of Boston, he has endowed to perpetuate its usefulness. His summer residence was in Brookline, where he was a liberal benefactor to the church, which he has maintained at his own expense since the building of the present edifice. His theological views were peculiar, it is said, and his support of the Scriptures original.

Highly Romantic and Suspicious Story.

[From the New York Post.]

Not many days ago there was a fashionable marriage in one of our uptown churches. The bridegroom was a remarkably handsome man, nearly thirty years of age, well known to what is called fashionable society as an agreeable, liberal bachelor and "fashionable man." The bride was a girl, belonging to one of our best known families, and esteemed for her character as much as admired for her beauty. The ceremony was performed, and nothing surprising occurred at the ceremony, and that all present remarked upon the appearance of the bridegroom, which indicated that he was under some great sorrow or anxiety that he could not smile nor command a cheerful word.

The pair lived happily a few days together when the husband, after an interview with his young wife, which left her more surprised than grieved, was called at his late bachelor rooms, which he had not given up, burned a large number of papers, packed up a few articles, and left the city, saying he was prepared, and no one of his friends now knows where he is to be found.

But one dreadful truth reached their ears too quickly. At one of our new hotels in the center of the city, on the day following the one on which the marriage was performed, there were found a woman and several children bearing her name, and she found no difficulty in establishing her right to it. She is many years older than he. They were married in this city, as was scarcely more than a year, have never published the marriage; but they never quarreled nor separated. He still supported her and visited her at the hotel every day for the second marriage, at noon, he made her a long visit, in his usual manner.

This event has been a sudden shock to both families, and the absolute concealment of his marriage from all his friends, and the fact that his wife's sons and children openly bore his name in public hotels in this city, is an unaccountable to them as it will be to others. The young man was for several years an internal revenue officer in this city, but for some years past has been in receipt of a handsome salary. He has paid $3,000 a year for the board of his wife and children, while receiving a salary of only $2,000, and has yet maintained his bachelor life with lavish expenditure. In his rooms are said to have lain not far from one thousand suits of clothes, and its private secretary, and many other evidences of wealth. But his accounts at the bank are said to be entirely correct. With full understanding of what he was doing appears from the fact that he carried to the altar his wife's check with fixed purpose, and with full risk of blowing out his brains there if the ceremony should be interfered with.

The Best Hamlet in America.

The Philadelphia *Press* has seen Edwin L. Davenport as *Hamlet* in that city, and quite enthusiastically says of him what is great many will indorse. Mr. Davenport has often played *Hamlet* in Philadelphia, and those who have seen him in the character, and possess unvitiated tastes, will doubtless agree with the *Press* in accepting the part as his best. Edwin Booth plays it quite differently; but his impersonation, apart from its purity and elegant finish, is marked by the fitful genius which has elected Booth never forgets his audience, and his audience from beginning to end. He is always at work, and that work is always in character, which is before them. Not so Mr. Davenport. He possesses himself with the spirit of his part, and is content. There is no straining after and without exaggeration or the slightest affectation developes the wonderful individuality of the character, truly, and most forcibly. Without apparent effort, or any tawdry show of strength, he has accomplished the task in many and individualized, and more vigorously and powerfully executed, than that of any actor whom we have taken the pains to remember,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$20,000

EAST END GAS COMPANY

7 3-10 BONDS.

Interest Payable JANUARY and JULY. Free from Government Tax.

FOR SALE BY

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 19, 1871.

The financial wise acres of the Senate are thinking at a new funding bill. The funding bill of last session having fallen still-born, nevertheless any signs of vitality, notwithstanding all the efforts of the secretary to galvanize it into life. In the language of that "honest tradesman" Jeremiah Cruncher, "stopping aside, and looking very sour" they will flounder about in the financial trouble, stirring up the mud, riling the current of trade, unsettling values and depressing securities. We feel like flinging a metaphorical boot at the meddlers and recommend them to let "well enough alone."

The *laissez-faire* principle is now most needed. Leave the market to itself, and it will adjust itself in good time. Government securities, which were rapidly approximating to gold, have never recovered from the effects of last year's legislation, and should the bill now under consideration be finally passed, we may look for a further decline in the 5-20 loans. The folly and impracticability of placing at par in gold a new loan at a reduced rate of interest either here or in Europe may easily be seen by looking at the market quotations of the European Government loans of similar rates of interest.

The credit of Russia never stood higher than today, yet her five per cents can be bought for less than 90, while the certificates of Holland, whose financial condition is not to be questioned, sell for 88. Even all powerful Prussia, with the enthusiasm of a successful war to help her, has been unable to float a small new loan at 88. It seems highly probable that with the close of the present session of Congress will be in greater demand than before, and the tendency will be to increase the rate of interest rather than to reduce it. This we may confidently predict that should the above measure be passed by the country or Congress, it will expose the Government to disappointment and mortification, and tend to the injury of the public credit.

The local money market was much the same to-day as yesterday. The supply of loanable funds is inadequate to the demand, and considerable inconvenience is being felt by many parties for the want of more liberal accommodations at bank. At New York, the *Evening Post* says:

The money market continues feverish and irregular, and the rates on call loans to-day are seven currency to seven gold, the former being on pledge of Government bonds and the latter on railway collateral. Business in commercial paper is almost entirely checked, although prime acceptances are still quoted at four per cent. The Clearing House statement this morning shows that the combination manipulating the market have not given up the work, and that changes in the debtor and creditor accounts of the banks at the Clearing House reflect a general disbursement of loans, also, that the locking up process is being carried on through several banks. The Mechanics' Bank is again creditor this morning although in the small sum of $49,000, which shows that the large amount locked up there yesterday, $1,200,000, is swollen $1,- 316,000 yesterday morning, is still held off the market. The principal creditor banks were the Bank of New York, $932,000; the Bank of the State, $103,000, and the Union Bank, $241,000. The Fourth National was also creditor to the amount of $44,000. However, was debtor yesterday $818,000, and the credit to-day is due to the ordinary adjustment. The principal debtor banks this morning were the the Manhattan, $722,000; the Broadway, $1,234,000; the Leather, $709,000, and the Merchants', $236,000. The majority of these changes, as before noticed, are the results of manipulations by the combination. The scheme thus far has not been successful and the prevailing opinion that it will not be, as the natural influences operating on the market at this season are against it. The Treasury to-day buys $2,600,000 of 5-20s, and the payment will be made one-half in legal tenders and one-half in national bank notes. The latter means with ever increasing currency is in such great abundance that the banks are offering to lend it free of interest for five to fifteen days, the loan of course to be paid off in legal tenders or checks on other banks calling for legal tenders.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	106½	106½	106½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Coupons	110½	110½	110½

—The following table, made from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various seasons of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 19, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92	92	92	92	91½	92
Do. Scrip	88	88	88	88	88	88
Erie	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Harlem	132	132				
Illinois Central	138	138				
Lake Shore	89¾	89	89	89	89	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Chicago & Northwestern	72	72	72	72	72	72
Do. preferred	82¾	83	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	105½	105½				
St. Paul	52	52½				
Do. preferred	75	75				
Toledo & Wabash	50½	51				
Do. preferred	73	74½	74½			
Fort Wayne	91	91½				
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31¾	31¾			
Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43	43	43
Adams Express	66	66				
Gold	110¾	110¾				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Reading	49¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1870.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	c Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12	c Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12	c Dunlevie	$4 50
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	10½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12	c Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11	c Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11	c Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11	c Richmond	10½c
Sprague's	10½c	Orientals	11½c
American	10½c	Duquesne	11 c
Dunnells	11	c Garner	10 c
Conestoga	10½c	Troy	10½c
Lancaster	11	c Allen Pinks	10½c
Wamsutta	7½c	Pacifics	10½c
Wings	8½c		

DELAINES.

Purple	18½	c Hamilton	18½ c
Manchester	18½	c Armures	18½ 19½c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14
Gourdey	13½	American	11
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½
Whitmer	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	13½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	19		
Portsmouth	14		
Ramoska	20		
Adriatic	30		
Conestoga Medal	24		
Pennsylvania	18		

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Erie	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Harlem	132	132				
Illinois Central	138	138				
Lake Shore	89¾	89	89	89	89	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Chicago & Northwestern	72	72	72	72	72	72
Do. preferred	82¾	83	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	105½	105½				
St. Paul	52	52½				
Do. preferred	75	75				
Toledo & Wabash	50½	51				
Do. preferred	73	74½	74½			
Fort Wayne	91	91½				
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31¾	31¾			
Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43	43	43
Adams Express	66	66				
Gold	110¾	110¾				

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since the resumption of river navigation there has been a perceptible improvement in trade and commerce generally. In addition, the weather has been favorable for outdoor operations. Great activity was observable on the wharves and along the levee of the rivers, particularly among coalmen, who were anxious to get their black diamonds cut loose from their moorings and sent afloat to the West and South. About four million bushels have been cut on the present rise, which clears the Monongahela of scores of laden barges, which are now on the "Ohio floating." Flour—As anticipated, there has been a sharp rise in flour, caused by the scarcity of wheat in this market, its advance in the West, coupled with the rise in flour in the Western markets. The mills have put up prices thirty cents per barrel all round and the leading shorts twenty-five cents. We simply state the facts, and will not speculate as to causes, nor give an opinion as to how long the advance will continue. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price, with a fair local trade demand reported. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of pearls at 5½@5¾c; common 4¾@5c; first 5½@5¾c; second 5¼@5½c; pearls 6@6½c.

BEANS.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from $2 00@$ 2 25.

APPLES.—The season for activity and large transactions is over. The sales will necessarily be restricted to the wants of the local trade. Receipts to-day 306 bbls.; we can note sales at $3 50@4 00, but no extreme figures.

BUTTER.—Good to choice butter is in demand, with a fair supply in the market; sales are reported at 20@25c for choice to prime, and 28@30c for choice $ lb.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c $ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6c $ lb.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 $ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market firm; sales at 30@35c $ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; ¼-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4 $ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 35@3 50 $ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Shoulders—plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 $ bbl. Dried beef 16c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 10½@10¾c; Cincinnati bottle rendered 12½@12¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati No. 1 kettle rendered lard, 9½ @ gallon, $1 10. Market reported fair for the season, and the prospects are rosy for the early spring trade.

CHEESE.—The receipts have fallen off, being only 99 boxes. We quote factories at the following: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 13@13½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Limburger 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is firm for a prime article. Sales of Nantetts' Bell-o horries at $18 00@ 20 00 $ bbl; other varieties $12@15 00 $ bbl.

COAL.—The market contains an ample supply of Eastern anthracite, but can report small sales at $6@9 50 $ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c $ half peck.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 15½c; short weight, 12½c; sperm 35@40c $ lb.

CIDER.—Sales in a small way at 5c, 7c& 8c $ bbl.

CONSIGNMENTS.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 00; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 $ bbl; Akron hydraulic $3 00@3 25; Portland $3 barrel.

CAROB OIL.—The market has an advancing tendency, believing somewhat with the rise in material. Sales of standard brands at 21½@22c $ gallon.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts light and market dull. Sales at 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—quarters at 5@5½c; halves, 10@10½c. Apples, 6@6½c; sliced, 8½@9c $ lb.

EGGS.—The market was weak, the tendency being downward. Prices nominal. Picked 22@23c; fresh 20@21c $ doz.

FEATHERS.—Market was well supplied but not very active. We are noted sales at 60@65c for feathers to the trade at 65c in a small way at 85@90c.

FLOUR.—The receipts since our last amounted to 926 bbls., which is a very large sales, by the way. There has been a sharp advance in both mill and store rates. It is stated that because of the failure was occasioned by the short supply of wheat and the advance of flour in the West. Whether the present movement will be of short or long duration remains to be seen. We revise our figures as follows: White wheat, family, $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; red do, family, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; extra old Minnesota, for baker's use, $5 75 in barrels; $6 00 in sacks. Mill rates: Nothing, (white wheat) in barrels $7; in sacks $7 40; Dan Rhodes, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Morning Glory, in barrels, $6 75, in sacks $6 50; Ohio family, $6 85, in sacks $6 50.

GRAIN.—We quote: Corn—Ear, white boxed 75c; silver dents 65c; extra honey 70c; lower grades 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 16½c; ordinary 15½c; reduced in quality 14½c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. tea, fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 75c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 80c; fair 70c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Allspice 15c. Pepper 20c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 26c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

GRAIN.—Receipts: Oats, 5,843 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 1,000 sacks; wheat, 626 sacks; corn, 1,050 sacks. Wheat is scarce and in good demand; sales of red at $1 25@1 28; white would bring $1 30@1 40 $ bush. Oats have proved better neither new or immediate. Receipts were light and so was the demand; sales by wagon at 43@45c; closing firm at 45c. Barley—No corn seeing neglected; although the supply was light, local brewers would buy more if offered and this to a fair extent at 60@65c. Rye—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged, with an upward tendency; sales reported at 80@85c $ bush. Barley—The demand was more extensive for prime qualities, while common and inferior lots were entirely neglected; we continue to quote the former at 85c for spring; fall 95c per bushel.

HAY.—Sales from wagon at $19 00@19 50 $ ton.

HOMINY.—Sales of pearl at 2¾@3c; common $5 25@ 5 50 $ bbl.

HAY.—Sales from wagon at $19 00@19 50 $ ton.

HOUSE-SLOPS.—Sales in small way at 30@35c.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; green butchers' cow and steer, 7@8c; green salted kip 14@ 16c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry salted, 15@16c.

HORSES.—Sales of new crop at $180@250.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and Eastern at $1 75 $ bbl.

LARD OIL.—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1, $1 12½; No. 2, 95@97½c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 $ gallon.

MILL FEED.—There is a regular stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales middlings, in car lots, at $1 40@1 50 per cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POULTRY.—Market dull and difficult to quote; dressed chickens held at 10@12½c; live chickens, 7@8c; turkeys 16@16½c $ lb.

POTATOES.—The demand is improving, with a fair supply on the market to quote; sales of peachblows were reported at $1 15@1 20 $ bush; choice do were held at a shade higher prices.

PEANUTS.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6c@8c for raw Tennessee.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4½c per $.

RICE.—Carolina, choice, 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c $ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c $ lb.

SALT.—The market has been active, and prices of Ohio and medium grades have advanced fully 2c $ lb. About 700,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia XX at from 50@52½c; X 50c; medium 45c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine 47½@50c; coarse do 42½@45c; dairy 50c. There has been a sharp advance in both mill and store rates. It is stated that because of the failure was occasioned by the short supply of wheat and the advance of flour in the West. Whether the present movement will be of short or long duration remains to be seen. We revise our figures as follows: White wheat, family, $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; red do, family, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; extra old Minnesota, for baker's use, $5 75 in barrels; $6 00 in sacks. Mill rates: Nothing, (white wheat) in barrels $7; in sacks $7 40; Dan Rhodes, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Morning Glory, in barrels, $6 75, in sacks $6 50.

SHOT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 $ bbl; Portland $3 barrel.

SOAP.—Sales of Castelle' Bath in barrels at $18 00@ 20 00 $ bbl; other varieties $12@15 00 $ bbl.

SEEDS.—Sales of clover were reported at $6 75 @ bush; timothy $5 00@5 50; flax seed $2 10@2 12 @ bush.

SAPOLIO.—We are reported regular sales at $16 50 @ half gross.

SOAP.—Prices are steady: Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

STARCH.—Sales of Kingsford's, 10½c; assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c $ lb.

TALLOW.—We are noted sales of city refined at 8¼ @8½c $ lb.

TURKEYS.—The supply continues to exceed the demand, with plenty of sellers at 25c $ lb.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, No. 2, $2 40; No. 3, $2 80. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WINDOW-SHADES.—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 16c $ ft.

WHISKY.—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 $ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 $ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—The crude market was a fine one, with a further advance in prices for most deliveries. The speculative movement, as referred to yesterday, on the creek continues. This, of course, will account for the feeling in the market here. How long it will be kept up is for the future to decide. At present the advantage of the market is on the side of holders, who will make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

The asking prices for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot 11¼c bid, 11½c wanted; for January and February, 11c bid, without finding sellers; lines from March to June, deliverable monthly, 11½c; January to July, S. O., 11c; R. O. same time, 12c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, Spot.....11¼c
500 bbls, S. O., till July.....11c
5,000 bbls, S. O., till July.....11c
1,000 bbls, S. O., till July.....11c

REFINED.

Market firm but not active. Buyers were shy at present prices. We continue to quote: Spot 24c; January 24½c; February 24½c; March 25c; April 25½c; May 25½c; June 26c; R. O. January to July 26½c; R. O. all year 29c.

Sales 500 bbls F O B on cars at works at.....21c
Sales 500 bbls F O B on cars at works at.....21c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Scarce and in good demand. Prices unchanged. Sales 400 city make on spot at $1 70 each.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The *Courier* says: The market has been steady and strong on paper-board. Buyers were offering $3 95 at the close, and sellers holding for an advance of 10c, closing at $4 00 and firm. On barrel stock there is nothing doing, with a little more activity than yesterday: buyers offering $4 10 at the close, and sellers no longer asking for from the prices claimed in the forenoon. Eleven cars on paper-board; regardless, sold at $4 00; 500 bbls do, $3 55; 500 bbls do, $3 60; 1,000 bbls, lower grades, at 50 less, 74 10; 500 bbls $4 05; 2,500 bbls do $4 15; 500 bbls refined at 30c.

NEW YORK, January 18, closing 17th.—Crude in bulk held firmer the 16c, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 1,000 bbls at 16c. Refined steadily held, with rather more demand; ranges 25c; the sales embrace 1,000 bbls for March at 25c, and 2,000 bbls for February and March at 25c. Philadelphia delivered the market is more active at former prices; the sales reported are 1,000 bbls for February at 24½c; 1,000 bbls do for March at 25c; 200 bbls do for the February and April at 25c, and 500 bbls for February, March and April at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Market quiet; P. L. S to W gas—S. W $24@24½; crude 17½c; cases 28½c; futures, February to April, 24½@25c.

SHARPSBURG, January 19.—Market firm at 24 95 on rcad, with occasional sales at 24 00.

OIL CITY, January 19.—47 gravity on lower 24 15@ 24 20; prime 24 25@24 30. Market firm, with an upward tendency.

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—Market on upper creek firm at 24 25@24 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 19.—Market very quiet and firm. No transactions.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, January 19.—Market firm; lower creek, $4 20 to $4 25; all of $4 50 to $4 60 for $4 50 to $4 55.

NEW YORK, January 19, 5 P. M.—Market very quiet and inactive; no sales reported; prices remaining unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 5 P. M.—Crude 12¼c. Refined, January 24½c; February 24½@24¾c; March 25c; April and May 25½c; April and June 25¾c; buyers' option, first 6 months 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Crude 12¼@12½c. Refined, January 24½c; nominally; February 24½c; March 25c; April 25½c; May 25¾c; buyer's option first 6 months 26½c.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Market quiet and firm; crude 14¼c asked. Refined, 25c asked. Little doing.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		
Peerless Oil Works	74	Riverside Oil Works	74
Eagle Oil Works	72	Portland Oil Works	74
H W C Tweedle	300	Forsyth Refinery	74
Total			1,066

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 74 bbls. J Mondall to Brilliant Oil Works, 74 do. Jas Wilkins to Eagle Refinery, 375 do. J H Barbour to Forsythe Refinery 104 do. Aleddin to H W C Tweedle, 300 do. T M Perry to Riverside Oil Works, 74 do. A Schmuck to Sunbeam Refinery, 80 do.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 19. Flour firm. Wheat closed dull; extra $1 42@1 43; amber $1 38. Oats advanced to 45@46c. Rye nominal and firm at 75@80. Cloversced firm at $5 50.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	39@43c	Oak harness, best	43@45c
Oak sole, heavy	39@43c	Oak harness, ordinary	39@42c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@44c	Buffalo, fair, ₩ doz	$54 @75
Oak, slaughter	in rough	Hand buffing, ₩ ft	40@45c
Red oak B A mid	32@33c	Hand leather, ₩ ft	38@41c
Red sole B A heavy	32@33c	Waxed upper	42@45c
Red oak Orinoco	35@37c	Wax kip	42@44c
Shoe skirting	42@45c	Waxed upper	$1 25@1 75
Saddler's skirting	42@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 25@5 50
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$56@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19c
Green butchers'	9c	Green butch's do	12 c
Dry flint hides	nominal		20 @22 c
Green salt kip	15 @16 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	75c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, ₩ gal	75c	Tallow	8½@8 7c
Straits, best	80c		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 50		
Shaker " 2, "	4 00		
Fort A " 1, "	4 00		
Hurl " 1, "	3 50		
Hurl " 2, "	3 25		
Braid " 1, "	3 25		
Braid " 2, "	3 25		
Round Hurl	2 75		
Plain Hurl	2 75		
Western common	2 50		
Brush, for trimming, ₩ ton	$120		
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100		
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25		
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 18.—There has been an increased demand for domestic fleece, and other favorable qualities have been sold at very full prices. The finer grades are commanding most attention, but the scarcity of wool in the market renders holders very firm in their views of all descriptions. Pulled wool has met with a good demand, but the small stock prevents large transactions being made. In foreign descriptions there is little doing, but the market is very strong. The sales are 525,000 lbs, including 175,000 lbs Cape, State and Western, at 47@52c mostly for Ohio and Michigan; 125,000 lbs Ohio X, 50c; 25,000 lbs Ohio XX 55@57½c; 3,000 lbs tub washed 65c; 3,000 lbs X 51½c; 10c; 15,000 lbs in mixed lots at various prices; also, 15,000 lbs extra pulled, part at 60c; 10,000 lbs supr pulled 45@47½c; 25,000 lbs California spring and Fall, 37½@42c for Fall; 20,000 lbs Texas 33@37½c; 15,000 lbs Cape and 10,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, on private terms. Sheep skins are in moderate request and we notice sales of 5,000 rolls Mestiza washed, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 18.—The market has been active, and prices of Ohio and medium fleeces have advanced fully 2c ₩ lb. About 700,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia XX at from 50@52½c; X 50c; medium 45c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine 47½@50c; coarse do 42½@45c; dairy 50c. There has been a sharp advance in both mill and store rates. It is stated that because of the failure was occasioned by the short supply of wheat and the advance of flour in the West. Whether the present movement will be of short or long duration remains to be seen. We revise our figures as follows: White wheat, family, $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; red do, family, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; extra old Minnesota, for baker's use, $5 75 in barrels; $6 00 in sacks. Mill rates: Nothing, (white wheat) in barrels $7; in sacks $7 40; Dan Rhodes, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Morning Glory, in barrels, $6 75, in sacks $6 50.

Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 18.—In pig iron there is very little movement, and prices favor the buyer. We quote No. 1 at $21; No. 2 is quoted at $20. Bar iron sells at $70@75 per ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $26 per ton.

Coffee Statement.

Trade of the United States by which it will be seen that the total receipts in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1870, were 1,364,878 packages, weighing 282,546,737 pounds, against receipts for 1869 of 1,011,000 packages, weighing 215,- 669,375 pounds, and the total consumption in 1870 was 1,186,911,873 pounds, against a consumption in 1869 of 245,441,117 pounds, being an increase of 37,- 470,756 pounds, or about 15½ per cent.—*New York Shipping List.*

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 28	Liverpool.
Cuba	January 25	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	January 28	Liverpool.
Washington	January 28	Bremen.
Russia	February 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1	Glasgow.
Batavia	February 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Virginia	February 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 8	Glasgow.
Scandinavia	February 15	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 17, 1871.

River six feet and falling. Weather clear and fine. Ice running, but very light.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 19, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph, at 4:30 P. M. Passed up: Annie Laurie, at 9 P. M. The Fleetwood will be up sometime to-night. Several have passed up and down to-day. River stationary; no ice running since 6 P. M.; weather clear and pleasant.

H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 19, 1871.

River falling; nine feet water. Clear; thermometer 30 degrees.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 19, 1871.

River falling slowly; nine feet water; clear; thermometer 21 degrees.

Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, January 19, 1871.

River rising; canal, six feet six inches; falls, four feet six inches.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillins	Geneva.	
F Kennedy	Carmock	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Horght'er	Elizabeth.	
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.	
Belle	Pierpoint	Geneva.	

Departed.

Elector	Bomber	Geneva.
Phillins	Phillins	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Monongahela 10 feet 10 inches, and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated ten feet ten inches, and falling. The weather was warm for the season. Trade on the landing was not very brisk. The arrivals include the Granite State and Carrie Brooks. The former leaves to-day, the latter on Saturday.

CAPTAINS S. SHUMAN and J. M. Vandegrift were in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN SILAS ADKINS, of the St. Louis Marine Ways, is seriously ill in that city.

THE steamer St. Mary's, Captain Robinson, left Cairo for Memphis on Tuesday.

IMPROVING.—The Big Ajax sunk only one boat; the others are aground and will get off the first rise.

THE wharf yesterday was bare of freight or passenger steamers, except the Carrie Brooks, Argosy and Granite State.

THE St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dearo, will arrive on Saturday and her departure will be deferred until Monday or Tuesday.

THE steamer St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dearo, did not leave Cincinnati until Thursday. She was detained by ice and a large way business.

CINCINNATI—Wednesday's *Gazette* says: The John A. Wood had a pleasant evening, principally in getting to Four-Mile after her tow, having been fully repaired.

CAPT. PAT H. WHEAT will take command of the Jennie Howell, and place her in the New Orleans and White river trade.

CHEAP PRICES.—On the 5th cotton was shipped from Shreveport to New Orleans for $1 per bale. The Red Cl ud took it at that rate. Cattle, $4, passengers, $20.

IF the river falls no more the Branch will be safe. She has not made a drop of water. Her knuckle is on the rocks, and the guard on the other side in the water. Her cargo is being taken out. The

THE ferryboat Lady Pike, belonging to the Carondelet Ferry Company, is lying in a dangerous position in front the docks, having been driven up the bank and a hole knocked in her hull by the ice.

STEAMER SUNK.—The Argos, plying in the Upper Mississippi trade, struck a snag above Bayou Sara on Monday, and sank. No lives lost. The boat and cargo of cotton are reported a total loss.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Ohio and Cumberland are: Keystone No. 2, Telegraph, at 4:20 P. M. These boats, all side-wheelers, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE big coal barge containing 27,000 bushels coal, sunk between Wood and Market street, is right in the channel, and will give steamboat men considerable trouble until removed.

THE packet packet Belle, Capt. Flenniken, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. The boat has good accomodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Scott has charge of the office.

THE Carrie Brooks arrived from Zanesville last evening, with a fine trip of freight, as per manifest in another column. She will be up first boats for Marietta and Zanesville and all points on the Muskingum river, leaving

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice—Chas. F. Nanninscher.
Agricultural College of Pennsylvania—Opens February 10th.
Call for Bids—B. K. Jamison & Co.
Leather Notched Found—C. W. Paisley.
Boarding—No. 423 Liberty street, Allegheny City.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Soldiers' Ladies' Seminary—Opens February 1.
Traveling Satchels—Lamb & Bros.
Sale Notices—R. F. Brown, Agent.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters, Monday, January 23.
Opera House—Under the Gas Light.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Ursam Ale—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Son, Butler, McKee & Co.
Bolting and Meal for Sale—McCreery & Co.
New 7-20 Gold Loan—McCreery & Co.
Shelled Corn—Hitchcock, Reed, Rees & Co.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—For Sale—Mellon Bros.
Homewood Residence—R. F. Jackson.
Room for Rent—Jesse M. Lloyd.
Mortgage Wanted—S. W. Black.
Stoves—914 and 913 Liberty street.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgan Iron & Co.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Peirce.
Roasted Crackers—Marvin's Bakery.
Philadelphia Screw—Howard Eaton & Co.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Barnett's Kalliedon.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Company.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Satisfactory Russian Budget.

LONDON, January 18.—It is reported that the Russian budget is very satisfactory. The deficit amounts to only five million roubles, although the military expenditures are increased ten million.

Assassination Attempted.

There have been additional cases of assassination of policemen in Ireland.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, January 18.—The steamship Morayshan, from Portland to Liverpool, touched off Moville to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 18, 4:30 A. M.—Consols 92½@92¾. United States bonds (of 1862), 90½@90¾; (of '67), 88¾; 10-40s 88. Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 110; Atlantic, 28½.

Linseed oil, 29s; tallow, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Petroleum firmer at 50¾f. for standard white.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED RAILWAY COMPANIES OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., January 19.—The directors of the united railway companies were in session to-day in this city. Two directors were appointed by the State to be present at the meeting called to decide on the transfer of the stock and bonds to the Pennsylvania Central. Nothing definite was arranged. The State directors, it is understood, have been instructed to vote against the transfer.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—The following Directors of the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad were elected to-day: M. E. Ingalls, Boston; T. H. Perkins, Boston; John S. Kennard, Cincinnati; W. T. Read, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Samuel J. Broadwell, Cincinnati; C. M. Stimson, Ohio.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., January 19.—United States Commissioners Dodge, Wagner and McElheny inspected the section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad between Pierce City and Seneca to-day. The road is in fine condition and the Commissioners will, no doubt, report favorably.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—At a meeting of the floating debt creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad to-day, a statement of the receipts of the road to January 1st was made by Ingalls, from which it appears that the bonded debt of the company is about eight million dollars, the secured floating debt about four hundred thousand, and the unsecured one million. The recommendation of the committee was adopted, favoring the funding of the unsecured floating debt by the issue of twenty year bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, and secured by a mortgage on the entire road from Cincinnati to Lafayette, with a provision therein that in default of the payment of interest for the period of sixty days the bondholders may on demand take possession of the road, and a majority of the bondholders may organize themselves into a company. It provides also for a sinking fund for retiring the bonds, creditors to take the bonds at ninety cents on the dollar. The creditors declining to take bonds to be given back the notes now held, four and five years. The proposition is not to go into effect until $750,000 of the creditors have assented, which must be done within ninety days. It is generally believed that this arrangement will be carried out and the road get back into the hands of the officers.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

Judge Story's Opinion Thirty-Five Years Ago.

The *American Law Review* publishes a remarkable note by the late Chancellor Kent, it being the substance of a conversation between himself and the late Judge Story in 1835. After quoting what Judge Story called on him, he goes on to say: "He says all sensible men at Washington, in private conversation, admit that the Government is deplorably weak, factious and corrupt. That everything is going headlong into despotism under the guise of a Democratic government. He says the Supreme Court is sinking, and so is the Judicial of every State. We began with first-class men for judicial trust, and they have run down to third-rate. In thenty-five years there will not be a Judge in the United States, who will not be made elective, and for short periods, and on slender salaries. Our constitutions were all framed for a state of things which they had attained, he is and ever will be. The Senate of the United States are discouraged. There are twenty men in that Senate who are as well instructed as the messages of the Roman Senate, and last year they sustained the Constitution against the President and his cabinet! House of Representatives, and yet public opinion remains unmoved, and not shaken and equally directed to support the measures. The Senate had let the Administration go on this last winter, we should have had war most certainly. The Government to listen to letters of reprisals, and that in modern times is war. Indeed, the case of this country, and the causes of popular and public government, according to liberty and justice and wisdom, is, as Hamilton suspected and rather believed to be, a mere dream, a fantasy of human imagination. He says Ch. J. Marshall has finally come over to the opinion that the appointing power includes the power of removal, and that the President ought not, and has not according to the Constitution, the power in himself."

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL EVARTS and Spencer Miller, Esq., have given an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the income tax, and will to-day lay their opinion before the Committee on Ways and Means, and will ask for the designation of an early day when parties in favor of the repeal of the tax may be heard in that interest. The day for taking away the constitutional objection to it has gone by. It is the tax itself, its inquisitorial and unequal action that the people object to. The occasion for it has gone, and they want the tax to go too.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 19, 1871

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Knowles, F. H., Palmeville, O.....3
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TRUE TEMPLARS.

Circular from the Grand Templar—Progress of the New Movement.

Our readers are already familiar with the difficulties which have existed for some time past in the "Temple of Honor" organization in this State, and also that every effort to effect an amicable settlement has failed. These difficulties finally led to the separation of the Order and the formation of a new organization called the "True Templars of Honor." The new Order, especially in this part of the State, rapidly grew in favor, and now embraces almost all the old organizations. In the whole State, about three-fourths of the old organizations joined the new Order, showing the favor in which it is held. The organizations which have been established now number about 300, and we learn are rapidly growing in membership.

The organizations of the new order in this vicinity hold their regular meetings as follows:

Abe Lincoln Temple of Honor, No. 76, Saturday night, No. Odd Fellows' Hall, Allegheny. "Washington," No. 48, Monday evening, Birmingham. "Morning Star," No. 76, Wednesday night, Fourth street. "Crystal City," No. 129, Friday night, Diamond street. "Evening Star," No. 76, Friday night, Templar's Hall, Fourth street. "United Templars," Saturday night, Birmingham.

The following circular has just been issued by the Grand Templar, R. H. Semple, which explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND TEMPLAR,
ALLEGHENY, January 18, 1871.

To the Members of the Order of True Templars of Honor and Temperance:

I regret to learn that some of the members of the Temple of Honor are endeavoring, by various ways and means, to create discord and destroy the harmony and unity which should ever exist among us. True Templars! you who night after night, even at the sacrifice of comfort and convenience, met in your posts in the old order, you who labored with energy and determination in the cause you had espoused, through those efforts the Temple of Honor arose to its proud position and consequent usefulness as an organization engaged in the glorious work of the Temperance Reform, and who now have been forced to seek refuge in the order of True Templars from these men, who, not satisfied, still seek to annoy us—pay no attention to any influences they may use in order to create discord, but stand firm and success is certain.

As is usual in a new organization, difficulties present themselves at the threshold, but one by one they disappear as we move forward. Our prospects are encouraging. True Templars are now organized. Applications for charters received. Our friends are at work. We have no cause to regret nor fear for the result. "With malice for none and charity for all," each do his individual duty, and trust to an All Wise Providence for final victory.

Members of the old organization who are desirous of connecting themselves with us can do so upon the voucher of three True Templars. Come and welcome.

Fraternally, R. H. SEMPLE, Grand Templar.

OFFICERS.

R. H. Semple, Grand Templar, 38 Sedgwick street, Allegheny.
Daniel Kalbfus, Grand Vice Templar, Mauch Chunk.
O. I. Search, Grand Recorder, 23 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

First District, Allegheny County, Charles W. Talbitzer.
Second District, Allegheny County, L. D. McCandless.
Third District, Allegheny, A. M. McGonigle.

The next convention will meet in May next at Scranton, and in the following month, the convention of the old organization will sit.

Interesting Presentation.

Last evening an interesting presentation took place in the Rush House, on Liberty street. At nine o'clock about forty invited guests assembled in the dining room, and after all were seated around a well spread table, and were just preparing to discuss the good things before them, Ex-Mayor Blackmore arose, and completely surprised Mr. Joseph Zimmerman, proprietor of a tobacco store next door to the Rush House, by presenting him with a massive gold hunting case watch and chain. Mr. Blackmore presented the watch in a neat speech, stating that it was the gift of his numerous friends as a token of their esteem, and while admired him for his many good qualities, and many acts of charity. The present was received in behalf of the fortunate recipient, by Walter Kirkpatrick, who thanked the donors for their kind and liberal remembrance, and said that the present would be highly appreciated. A number of other guests were called upon for a speech, but all were eager for the supper the speeches were necessarily exceedingly brief. After some half an hour indulged in by speechifying, the company then fell to work and did full justice to the excellent repast before them. When all had partaken of the bountiful supply of tables, toasts were declared in order, and a number of toasts were propounded, which were responded to by Messrs. Bridges, Eugene O'Neill, McCausland, D. Dunseath, Jr., and others. These "exercises" were continued to a late hour, after which the company dispersed much pleased with the occasion. The watch, we may state here, is from the well known house of W. L. Gihon & Co., and is manufactured to order by the Boyle Watch Company. These watches are daily gaining into favor, as in almost every presentation they are selected as a fitting token to reward friends of relatives. The watch presented last evening cost $150.

Advancement of Civilization.

The Old Butler Stage Coach Buried.

A Memorable Day for Butler, Pa.

An Impromptu Demonstration by the Pittsburgh Excursionists on the Butler Railroad—The Parade Through the Town with Brass Band—Further Facts in Connection with the History of the Road, &c., &c.

THE FINALE.

The *finale* or wind-up of the Butler Railroad excursion in that town, yesterday, was by all odds one of the most interesting features of the entire programme. When it became known to the excursionists from Pittsburgh and Allegheny (and there were a large number of them present), that the return train would not leave Butler until two o'clock P. M., they were at a loss to know what to do with themselves. This will be the better understood, perhaps, when we explain that Butler is a strictly temperance town, not a single licensed or unlicensed house selling the ardent, and the efforts to maintain this are more stringent than ever.

THE GUESTS FIND SOMETHING TO DO.

The visitors suggested various amusements, but none seemed to meet the approval of the party, which early in the forenoon congregated in the vicinity of the Lowry House, corner of Jefferson and Main streets, to wait for "something to turn up."

The Court House was the next place of meeting, but none of the guests seemingly cared to spend the day within its dreary walls. They had attended the "hop," stopped in various places during the night, at the hotels and private dwellings, and were now up for fun, and apparently bound to have it at all hazards.

While the more wise of the party were musing on what course to pursue, Mr. Walker, the genial proprietor of Walker's stage line, who for the past seven years has directed the destinies of the "old stage coach" between Pittsburgh and Butler, stepped up upon the scene and took charge of the "boys." The gentlemanly agent of the excursionists arrived at Butler on Wednesday evening, but was not discovered terribly by the Butlerites, who, no doubt, proud of their noble achievement, the completion of the road, they were just celebrating, were inclined to pay him such smarting rebukes as this, for instance: "Well, old stage, what do you do with your old horses and defunct stage coach now?" But nowhere was more genuine hunger manifested than when Mr. Walker would grasp the hand of some old and valued friend of Butler who had formerly patronized the stages, and congratulate him upon the dawn of the new era in travelling. Many also were the hearty laughs indulged in by all present when Mr. Walker would announce the demise of his valued friend; and just here, we are constrained to remark, that whatever of the ludicrous may be applied to the "old stage," the citizens of Butler and vicinity are indebted, and do make a cordial acknowledgement to Mr. Walker, for from the time, in the year 1865, the means of transit between Pittsburgh and Butler, the best line of coaches that ever left the city was run, and also say here, that while he laments the departure of his occupation, the pleasant recollections that clime about Butler, have led him to establish an omnibus line, which will run to and from the depot, to all the hotels and to the private houses in Butler, and hereafter desired, so that the "old stage" is not altogether forsaken, only in the breach, not in the main.

BURIAL OF THE OLD STAGE COACH.

But to return to our story. It had been decided by some of the citizens that after the festivities of Wednesday evening had been concluded, the old stage coach would be buried, but "as the wee sma' hours" arrived ere the dancing and the supper ceased, it was deferred until yesterday when it was proposed to close the festivities with this interesting event. Mr. Walker knew nothing of the affair until Thursday morning, and he left for Butler, where he was interested to have the stage hitched up. That done he mounted the driver's seat, and amid setting the lines, drove the old-fashioned vehicle up and down the principal streets, laden on top with pleasure-seeking Butlerites, for a length of seven, perhaps; and a lively old time, to be sure, was had. The adventurous ones were not confined to the top of the excursionist was enthusiastic as to have the "crape" on his hat in respect to the memory of the deceased. In had been decided to bury the stage into the creek, but that portion of the programme was not carried out.

It was evident by all interested in the advancement of civilization that the old coach had been sufficiently interred, and that the funeral rites could be paid it. As an evidence of this it is but proper to state that no passengers were carried yesterday to Freeport, and to-day Butler will be minus that interesting exhibition brought large crowds into the streets, and before the stage was put away the main thoroughfares were thronged, and cheer after cheer greeted the "pall-bearers."

THE CROWD TAKE A "HORN."

The excursionists, after concluding the stage ride, made strenuous efforts toward procuring a "horn," but failing, at the solicitation of Mr. Walker, visited Heineman's news depot, and bought his entire "stock in trade" of "penny horns," "tin horns," "reed organs, and dinner horns." The dinner bell and gong of the Lowry House was also brought into requisition, and thus equipped some twenty-five of the Pittsburghers, led by Mr. Walker, who acted as the baton, marched over the principal streets, serenading the citizens with "Yankee Doodle." Their endeavors to find Mayor Callow, who it was understood had been domiciled with some prominent citizen, for whose exact whereabouts he could not tell the night before had not been ascertained. The music rendered by the members of the band was in the best harmonious we have ever heard, but the party whistled well considering they were "dry."

MUSIC AND SERENITIES.

On reaching the residence of General Purviance, they found that gentleman, Mayor Callow and others standing at the gate. They surrounded the General and party, and rendered some music, after which brief speeches were made by the Mayor, Hon. George Hemphill, Mr. John Negley, of Allegheny; Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., Max Moorhead, Esq., and General Purviance. The party then returned to town, stopping at the fair for the benefit of

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

(Rev. O'Shea,) which is being held in Duff's Hall, on Main street, near Jefferson. By this time last week, the town was pretty well filled with people, and consequently the fair was well patronized, as it has been since the opening on Monday night last. The band was generously welcomed, treated to a few numbers, and then marched to the Court House, where they were joined by the

BUTLER CORNET BAND,

Consisting of fourteen pieces. All the excursionists were now in line, and a large proportion of the citizens of Butler also fell in, and with the *tout ensemble* was brought to manifest by the marching four abreast in open order, attracted universal attention, and on every hand many were the manifestations of a cordial welcome.

DISBANDMENT FOR DINNER.

At twelve o'clock, noon, the procession disbanded; all were "dinnered" at the Lowry House, and re-forming the Pittsburghers marched down to the train by the band already mentioned and an immense string of the people.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAIN.

The train left Butler at 2 o'clock precisely, with seven cars well filled, the Pittsburghers occupying the two front cars, and the citizens of Butler, with their wives and children the others. The train was reached at ten minutes past three o'clock, and the band from Butler, which accompanied the party, alighted, and to the music which they played, some of the Pittsburghers danced the "double shuffle" in open gondola cars standing on a siding. At 4:20 o'clock, P. M., the train left Blairsville West, Butler, and the mail train from Blairsville west took on the cars containing the Pittsburghers and brought them to the city, arriving at 8:30 o'clock. In taking adieu to the town of Butler, the excursionists could not but express their hearty thanks for the kindness and hospitality manifested by the Butlerites—in throwing open their houses, receiving and furnishing such excellent entertainment for them.

FURTHER FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROAD.

In the hurry of preparing our report for yesterday's paper, many items of interest connected with the history of the road, and we propose now to briefly follow up the trail and see what the completion of the road really does develop.

The act under which the road was built was in the shape of a perwiso, in the early days of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build their road from Freeport to Allegheny city, and was enacted through the Pennsylvania Legislature. The members from Butler then in the Senate—Hon. Charles McCandless, Senator, and Messrs. J. H. Negley and Hon. Jeremiah Black.

The road lays along Big Buffalo Creek and Little Buffalo Creek to the Summit, after which it continues along the valley to Butler. It follows Big Buffalo Creek four miles, crossing it several times, and also crossing the Little Buffalo twice, crossing the Summit it goes down Coal Run, and straight ahead until it enters Butler. The bridges are thirteen in number, the total length of seven hundred feet. Fifteen miles from Freeport there is a very heavy embankment, the hardest part of the work, according to Mr. Armstrong, Engineer, Antes Snyder, Esq., and on sections eighteen and nineteen, there are also heavy embankments each, making five in all. There are also several very heavy cuts after passing the first thirteen miles from Freeport. The last two miles are light, but the intervening six miles have to be ballasted, a comparatively small amount of which is yet to be done. The grades are quite heavy at some points, the heaviest being between Butler and the Summit, where they reach so feet to the mile; the lowest grade, excepting where the road bed is level, is 26 feet to the mile. The sharpest curve is nine degrees. At this there is apparently any number of them. The road is well ballasted, constructed upon a solid foundation, and in all of its details appears very satisfactory.

THE STATIONS.

There are nine stations, including the Junction and Butler, as follows: The Junction, Buffalo, Sarver's, Saxon, Delano, Coyle's, Herman, Brinker's and Butler. The exact distances are as follows: Butler to Brinker's, 4.39 (hundredths) miles; Herman, .72 miles; Coyle's, 1.65 miles; Delano, 2.75 miles; Saxon, 1.66 miles; Sarver's, 2.2 miles; Buffalo, 1.91 miles; Intersection, .55 miles—total, 20 94-100 miles.

As stated yesterday, none of these places are anything but the merest villages, with the exception of Saxon and Herman. From Saxon leads a road to Saxonburg, a good sized town, and it is likely to become more importance, in consequence of the postoffice being located there.

HERMAN STATION

Is a little over five miles from Butler, right on the summit. It is a scattered German Catholic settlement, and is owned by wealthy old farmers. It is named in honor of Herman Smith, an old resident of the village. It contains one church, a brick building, designated St. Mary's Catholic Church. All the other stations named have come into existence by the building of the railroad.

Mr. Antes Snyder, the Principal Assistant Engineer, and the gentlemanly and accommodating conductor on the Western Penn. Railroad was built, constructed the Butler branch, and the tribute which Mr. McCandless paid him, in his speech at Butler on Wednesday night, was entirely fitting and deserved.

The road is not entirely completed, and until it is done Mr. Antes Snyder is specially employed to look after it. When he reports it finished, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company will at once take it up and lease it over to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. During its construction, it can be operated for the accommodation of the public, but when turned over to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Superintendent of the Western Penn. Railroad Company, of which the Butler road is a branch, will assume charge of it.

THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE WORK.

The following contractors engaged on the work: Sections 1 and 2, Joseph Funkhouser; 3 and 4, Pat. McGonigle; 5 and 6, Campbell & Bros.; 7, 8 and 9, Harvey Williams; 10, 11 and 12, Daniel Denny & Bros.; 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Thomas Conlins; 18, Joseph Hanlon; 19, 20 and 21, Pat. McGonigle & Co.; bridges by George W. Bittner; rails by Cambria Iron Works; splice bars, joints, &c., by Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, and iron for bridges by Keystone Bridge Works, Pittsburgh. Little over a year was spent in building the road, and it cost $650,000.

OPENING OF THE ROAD TO-DAY.

The old stage has come to have made its last trip yesterday, but there were no passengers, and the driver carried the mail to Freeport in a buck wagon. The running of a passenger train each way, daily, will commence to-day, under the following schedule, arranged by the Superintendent of Department of Construction: Trains westward, will leave the Junction at 4:30 A. M.; arrive at Butler, 5:05; leave 5:09; Saxon 5:24; Delano 5:29; Coyle's 5:42; Herman 5:51; Brinker's 6:00; arrive at Butler, 6:15. Trains will leave Butler at 7:30 o'clock A. M.; Brinker's 7:22; Herman 7:26; Coyle's 7:33; Delano 7:45; Saxon 7:56; Sarver's 8:03; Buffalo 8:27; Junction 8:40. The speed will be about twelve miles per hour.

WHAT THE ROAD OPENS UP.

The railroad passes through a country mostly agricultural, but many of the hills are said to be full of four feet veins of the hidden black diamonds. It is also of a very good quality, fully equal to that obtained north of Butler, and to which we have alluded above. The coal improves as you get nearer Butler, and north of it the coal is excellent. There are also small quantities of good lime stone, and large quantities of excellent building stone, which can be easily rendered accessible to our markets. There are also considerable quantities of oak timber, but little or no pine timber, and as all of this kind of lumber to be used in the villages of the valley and on the hills over which the Butler road passes, will have to be brought from elsewhere the freight traffic in lumber alone will likely be quite large.

BUTLER TO CENTREVILLE.

Several well known citizens from this town who attended the Butler excursion announced, we believe, their intention of prosecuting the efforts to have the Butler road extended forth to Centreville, distance sixteen miles, but with what prospects of success we are unable to state.

HARRISVILLE.

At Harrisville, eight miles west of the town of Butler, a railroad terminates. It is scarcely probable that this road will be eventually extended to Butler, though our reporter was informed a prospect was on foot to extend it eastwardly three miles, in order to reach and develop the rich coal deposits lying beneath the surface at this point.

The stage, when running, left Butler at 8 A. M. and reached Freeport at 4 P. M. The train will leave at 7 A. M., and passengers can be in Allegheny back to Freeport, ready to go home, in the same time that the stage would require to travel the distance between Butler and Freeport. The fare between those points will be about sixty-five cents.

SENTIMENTS OF THE BUTLER PROFILE.

And now, as we come to close our report of the excursion and opening of this road, it is but proper that we should give the entire sentiment, adopted, upon motion of Judge McGuffin, at the meeting on Wednesday evening, and of which only a brief outline appeared yesterday:

"It is with grateful remembrance we desire to contribute our respects to the men who originated the enterprise, Mr. John W. Negley and the iron link which united the city of Philadelphia with the Manchester of America. In leveling the Alleghenies, the accumulation of wealth, and the consequent usefulness of railroads, and the gentlemanly and accommodating supervision of the Western Penn. Railroad was built, constructed the Butler branch, and the tribute which Mr. McCandless paid him, in his speech at Butler on Wednesday night, was entirely fitting and deserved.

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QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE

He Discourses on Temperance, Politics, Labor and Woman's Rights.

Library Hall was filled to its capacity last night, on the occasion of the lecture of Wendell Phillips, on the "Questions of the Hour." At half-past 7 o'clock almost every available seat was occupied, and up to that there were little groups still arriving. By this time the musicians had left the orchestra, and the space here was rapidly filled up by those who stood in the aisles. Chairs had been placed on the stage and a number of ladies and gentlemen were compelled to go there or do without seats.

At five minutes past eight, Mr. Howard, on behalf of the Lecture Committee, announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Miss Olive Logan, on Tuesday evening. He then introduced Mr. Phillips, which was the signal for a very hearty round of applause. When the applause had subsided, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—If any one should ask me why I brought on to the platform, of what is essentially a lyceum lecture such serious topics as temperance, labor, woman's rights and politics, but to me the Lyceum, this system of winter lectures, is not a mere literary entertainment, it is not an amusement.

I look upon the Lyceum as one of the great educational institutions of a democracy, inevitable in the growth of liberty, and indispensible for progress. I have watched how the last generation got along without it, and I can hardly believe that another will ever dispense with it, for it seems to fill a great want. I look upon it as the best substitute much for it I said that the Lyceum, the lecture system, is the public settlement of questions in America. It is the only atmosphere where the coming question can be frankly debated. Well, this is a very opinionated country, as democracy always is; the opinion of millions of men are the law. The electric light upon those opinions is the very shortest anchor of the Government.

You know all our foreign critics, from Harriet Martineau and DeTocqueville down to Dickens, they have always brought one charge against us. We have always resented it as a slander, but still their testimony does not disappear. They say that in a large measure of truth in the accusation. They all said, and with considerable intelligence, that in America we do not intellectually think, the most universally afraid of each other, of any community in the civilized world, and we inherited that timidity. The charge is to remember that we could not expect any more result under Republican institutions, than that it is monarchy that makes men; republics only lift masses, ripen the average. If you go on the other side of the water 3,000 years ago, and ask her what is thought of the institutions, they made men, marked men, men of consummate ability, intellect, but the incompetency of the mass. That is the problem to be solved by the education of the mass. (Laughter.) He kept his pen due to printing the article, and kept his head due to printing the printer. (Laughter.) It is no insult to the shovel to say it is not a hoe. Laughter.) Repeated it. Mostly men are not. I am not an apostle. He never pretended to be, and I do not find fault with him because he is not.

KING CAUCUS.

Well, then, take politics. That is another of the great educational machines that turns brains in another channel. Well, look at politics; suppose you were at a caucus to-night; you should be Democrats, or you should be Republicans, whichever you please, and you should go to your caucus next week there is an election. We are in San Francisco. John Chinaman is looking at us. We are in Massachusetts; the atmosphere is full of the temperance discussion. Suppose we are not under those circumstances. You know, gentlemen, that you not only would not accept me, you would not allow me to address such circumstances. You would not for a thought or all you believed on that question. You do demand of me, and my value as a caucus speaker would consist in the appositeness of what I said to the demand, and you demand of me that I shall come up to that point and not cross it. You would not, and no more, hit you exactly betwixt the wind and the water of your ignorance and your prejudice so that I could get a vote to-morrow. (Laughter.) That is the essence of a caucus; that is the element of politics; that is the compromise which Macaulay says is the essence of politics. Politics is not a planter of seed; it is a reaper of the ripe harvest. Politics do not look to to-morrow for a new idea. It counts tones to-day. (Laughter.)

PUBLIC AGITATION.

How, then, is public opinion to be lifted up? By agitators. The press has wasted a great deal of excellent indignation for the last twenty years upon agitators. Every intelligent man, every thoughtful man knows that constitutional liberty on the other side of the water and here has but one fulcrum; but one mainspring, and that is this outside pressure of opinion that shapes government. And this public opinion is the result of agitation, and without this agitation is to be kept up chiefly through the lyceum. Higher than the pulpit, braver than the press, broader than politics, it has no limitation but truth: it has no object but truth. To the lyceum platform all the heresies of the day have a broadcast literature, susceptible of the deepest root and the widest branch. It is the only subject that element which was most complimentary to the culture of these Northern States, I should say the possibility of bearing an institution.

SAN DOMINGO.

I am not going to speak to-night of party questions, nor the quarrels between a Senator and the President. I do not mean a single man of the Administration. I believe Mr. Sumner is all right. (Applause.) I do not believe the Republican party will permit itself to quarrel with him, and I do not believe it to another Presidential success. (Immense and prolonged applause.) But that is not the question to-night. The question is, Why is it that there seems to me to lie two or three questions which are vital, more important in shaping the next thirty years than all which fair to come the next thirty years almost as stormy as the thirty that have gone before.

MOBS.

Mr. Phillips then indulged in some interesting reminiscences of the time when he had seen mobs raging through the streets of New York, Detroit and Cincinnati, and when he could not speak. The mob asked: "What is the method by which in our great cities fifty and a hundred men can take up the dregs of society and fling them against law? What is the power which, far from one to one, Macaulay says the great evil of our social vices is this: In ordinary times they rot and demoralize a large class of men, and when the skulk and hide from notice; but in critical hours they emerge, and in the hands of these men are turned into weapons to be cut down in the law."

This was his theory of mobs, and this points out the first question which the lecturer wished to call attention, and that was the question of

INTEMPERANCE AND THE BALLOT.

He did not propose to look at intemperance to-night as a moral question, an individual offense, but to look at it from the ballot-box as a national peril. You can't rest the ballot-box on a drunken community. Lord Erskine said: "Kings, lords and commons are but a single machine, and the people govern it." Montesquieu discovered men in a box. Jury trial, according to him, was the single purpose of the machinery of the State. Jury trial was the single principle of Constitution, of Congress and Legislatures is to put an honest, sober, intelligent, self-respectful man at the ballot-box. (Applause.) You had to have Government; when that parts we are drifting.

The British tory says to us, paraphrasing the Declaration of Independence. There is the ultimate result of your theory of the ballot-box. Every fifth man is a fool. Well, what is New York? New York is a city governed by 1,000 men, or less. They hold the balance of power. Every fifth man in New York governs it. They govern it by means of 3,000 votes, every one of whom ought to be in the penitentiary. Suppose you had every one could be hung if he could be indicted. What is the method? Why one of the Democratic party, one of the Republican party, sits down to that polling booth and make it such a scene of violence and outrage that a large class of men will be driven away. But that man unaided can not accomplish the business. He must seek the assistance of the lowest classes by offering them the vote to get honest mechanics. He must get a score or two of men already half rotted and brutalized by an organized party, and he must be in training for an Alderman, [Laughter,] and must there create the disorder necessary for the success of the party. He has no interest around to the fact that intemperance is the convenient instrument. It is the machine by which the demagogue can control and neutralize the ballot box.

The tendency of population in these days is toward the great cities, and it is a fact that great cities have never been governed on thoroughly Republican principles; that is, there are not cities of this country and there have not been times when life and liberty and property were imperiled and the strong hand of the military power had to be interposed to save the cities. We have never yet governed a great city on the principles of constitutional liberty.

The great statesmanship of the next thirty years is to grapple with the problem of governing great cities. The country hangs on it. Great cities are the centers of thought, of journalism, and of liberties. Out from them radiate all the rays of civil, industrial and intellectual life. Now, what is a great city? Why, it is a half a million of men, embracing a million boys, almost the whole of the evil classes, demoralized, or dangerous classes. Behind them are from 3,000 to 12,000 drinking saloons. Behind these the great force of modern society, $200,000,000. There is the trinity of the peril of great cities. How are you going to grapple with it?

The lecturer did not regard intemperance as a skin disease. It was one of the

RESETTING SINS OF THE SAXON RACE,

For, said the lecturer, all nations have their cardinal propensities. Take a race before Christianity came and clothed it. Man in that state takes his cardinal propensity and projects it into the infinite, carves a god out of it, and his god is the reflection of his highest self as he supposes his highest self to be. Take the Indian before Christianity came to them. The ideal tropic, Heaven, was a place of sunny skies, pearly streams, luscious fruits and beautiful women. Go to the North, whence our ancestors came. Their heaven was a exalted hall. Underneath its roof were gathered victorious soldiers, their battleaxes dripping with blood, and they were quaffing the last drops of the skulls of their enemies. That was the ideal heaven of the North, and it arose from two passions: inordinate love of triumph and a thirst for intoxication; and as you watch the race marching down the centuries under all its names on each side stalk these two passions. In the forests of Germany, the meadows of Normandy, on the prairies of the West, wherever you see this Saxon blundering, superficial, imperfect race which we give the name of SAXON, its first thought is to worship and to get drunk. Intemperance is the furious joy of its victory in the madness of drink.

CLOSE THE DRAM SHOPS.

Now, modern domestic statesmanship has three three elements domestic statesmanship has three three elements domestic statesmanship has three three elements